The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Advance of the Rebel Gen. Pryor Across the Blackwater.

A Force sent by Gen. Peck to Meet Him.

A Brisk Engagement and Rout of the Rebels.

Our Forces in Pursuit at Last Accounts.

Our Loss Twenty four Killed and Eighty Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Fortress Monroe letter, dated yesterday, says that the rebels crossed the Blackwater on Friday. Gen. PECK immediately sent out a force, which met the rebels and drove them back, with some loss. Our loss was forty killed and wounded. We took some prisoners. At the last accounts the rebels were retreating toward Franklin.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The *Star* says that dispatches were received, to-day, from Gen. DIX, at Fortress Monroe, stating that, yesterday, Gen. PECK's force, or a portion of it, had an engagement with an opposing rebel force under Gen. PRYOR, near the Blackwater River, in North Carolina, resulting in the rout and defeat of the rebels, who had been driven six miles, and when the intelligence left, our victorious troops were still pursuing the rebels.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN NEW-YORK.

The following is a dispatch to Judge DALY, from Quartermaster KIRKER of CORCORAN's Brigade:

SUFFOLK, Jan. 31, 1863.

Had a fight. Whipped PRYOR. General and officers all safe. JAMES B. KIRKER.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

SUFFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Medical Director officially reports that our loss yesterday was as follows:

Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers—Killed 3, wounded 9.

Thirteenth Indiana—Wounded 12.

One Hundred and Twelfth New-York—Killed 1, wounded 1.

One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York—Killed 6, wounded 19.

Sixty-ninth New-York—Killed 5, wounded 8.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—Killed 3, wounded 6.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania—Wounded 8.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania—Woune[d] 3.

Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Co. G—Killed 2, wounded 6.

Fourth United States Artillery, Co. D—Killed 4, wounded 8.

Total—24 killed, 80 wounded.

Much unnecessary suffering was caused by our not having a sufficient supply of ambulances.

Subjoined is a list of the casualties.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH NEW-YORK.

James Woodruff, Co. B—killed; head, shell.
—— King, Co B—ankle, severely, shell.
Ebenezer Bean, Co. B—hand, shell, severely.
David Wright, Co. E—wrist, slightly.
Elden Chase, Co. E—missing.
Geo. Abbott, Co. H—killed.
Joseph N. Forbes, Co. H—left eye, shell.
Alonzo B. Woodward, Co. H—heel, gunshot wound.
D. F. Bast, Co. H—scalp, fragment of shell, slightly.
Hopkins Salisbury, Co. D—arm and leg, gunshot wound, severely.
Oliver Washburn, Co. A—killed.
Charles M. Wood, Co. A—killed.
Geo. Harrington, Co. A—left thigh, gunshot wound.
George N. Barrell—left knee, fragment of shell.
George C. Belden, Co. A—slightly wounded in lower jaw, shell.
Edward M. Jennings, Co. A—right forearm amputated.
Isaac C. Dimmick, Co. K—right forearm.
Capt. A. G. Leach, Co. K—arm, fragment of shell, slightly.
Capt. Taylor, Co. C—killed, shell.
Robert Van Valkenburgh, Co. C—killed, shell.
John Knox, Co. C—shoulder, slightly.
W. B. Austin, Co. C—shoulder.
Hiram Hanshaw, Co. C—hand, slightly.
Adjut. R. A. Britton, wounded, slightly.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Amos Forteney, Co. B, hip, and flesh wound in forearm—severe.
J. H. Roam, Co. B, contusion in breast, gunshot wound—slightly.
Nelson A. Ore, Co. B, flesh wound of forearm—slight.
John Dougherty, Co. B, flesh wound inside of thigh—slight.
James Carney, Co. B, flesh wound in nose—slight.
Joseph Marquise, Co. B, flesh wound in foot—slight.
W. H. Davis, Co. C—gunshot fracture of fore arm.
Jacob Short, Co. F—flesh wound, wrist, slightly.
Clark Jennings, Co. H—flesh wound, severely.
Wm. Lewis, Co. H—contusion of shoulder, shell, slightly.
Lieut. D. Newcomb, Co. K—right cheek, slightly; fractured maxillary bone severely.
P. Dodd, Co. K—flesh wound in cheek, slightly.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BETTERY.

Harrison J. Craig, Co. G—killed.
John Keegan, Co. G—killed.
John Hayes—contusion hip, shell.
Jno. W. Huntington, Co. G—knee shattered by shell.
Thomas Emmett, Co. G—compound fracture, gunshot wound.
N. C. Farman, Co. G—flesh wound in thigh.
H. W. Charland, Co. G—lacerated wound, thigh.
Geo. C. Edward—gunshot wound, ankle.

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARRTILLERY.

Sam. Hooker, Co. D—killed.
Jerry Bueler, Co. D—killed.
—— Murphy, Co. D—killed.
—— Seahon, Co. D—killed.
—— Manning, Co. D—compound fracture, skull.
John Degan, Co. D—burned by powder, neck.
Henry Peiser, Co. D—left arm amputated.
Wm. Mahanna, Co. D—lacerated wound and scalp.
Claus Schley, Co. D—thigh.
Fred. Anderson, Co. D—gunshot, ankle.
John Miller, Co. D—sprained wrist.
Jno. Colkins, Co. D—contused wound, left shoulder.

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Dexter Sawtelle, Lieut. Co. B—killed.
Linsow Willington, Co. B—killed.
George Blodgett, Co. B—killed.
Francis H. Howard, Co. B—amputation of thigh, severely.
Augustus Reed, Co. B—amputation of right arm.
Lieut. Woods, Co. K—slight scalp wound.
Lieut. Isaac N. Marshall, Co. C—slight flesh wound, not serious.
Josiah S. Smart, Co. C—slight scalp wound.
W. H. Smith, Co. K—contusion from spent ball, slightly.
Charles Hildreth, Co. B—contusion, hip, slightly.
Adjt. T. O. Atten, Co. B—slight contusion from horse.
Capt. Bartlett, Co. K—slight contusion.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

John Holders, Co. A—contusion, shell.
William Poole, Co. A—injury of left arm.
Adam Spidle, Co. A—struck by shell, slightly.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

George A. Watson, Co. C.
Warren Smith, Co. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Chas. NODERER—hip, shell, severely.
David Shultz, Co. B—hand, gunshot wound.
Wm. Weigner, Co. G—shoulder, shell.
John Shoedler, Co. K—head, shell.
Daniel Shull, Co. E—hip, shell.
Adam Diener, Co. E—hip, shell.
Nathan Heizer, Co. I—head, shell.
Moses Riebrist, Co. D—leg, shell.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Henry Sehneiller, Co. F—leg broken.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

— Grimes, Co, B—killed.
B. Muller, Co. B—wounded in knee.
P. Welsh, Co. B—wounded in knee.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Edward G. D. Morgan, Co. A—wounded in the leg.
Joseph D. Holoway, Co. A—wounded in the foot.
Albert D. Hodge, Co. A—wounded in the leg; amputated.
David Tyler, Co. A—wounded in the arm; amputated.
Thos. Tully, Co. A—wounded in face, arm, and side.
Jus. A. Beach, Co. A—wounded in bowels, mortally.
Harry Woodall, Co. D—paralyzed in left side.
Wm. Burgee, Co. D—wounded in right foot.
Thomas King, Co. D—wounded in left knee.
Sylvester Weidey, Co. D—wounded in left foot.
W. E. Buy, Co. E—leg.
Lieut. ——,—wounded in leg, slightly.
Fred. Hart, Co. E—killed.
Joseph Brader, Co. E—wounded in leg.
Henry Glenner, Co. F—wounded in back.
M. Scully, Co. C—wounded in head.
Wm. H. Lumphieno, Co. E—wounded in hand.
Jno. O'Brien, Co. E—wounded in arm.
John Robinson, Co. I—wounded in right leg.
Henry Sickman, Co. I—wounded in back.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Sergt. Woods, Co. B—killed.
Thos. Stone. Co. C—killed.
Wm. Campbell, Co. C—killed.
Corp. Thos. Mahan, Co. D—arm, severely.
J. D. Cassidy, Co. D—knee.
H. Coleman, Co. D—hip, severely.
R. Roan, Co. D—thigh.
Philip Griffin, Co. E—leg.
Corporal M. Kelley, Co. F—severely wounded by piece of shell in the knee joint.
John Carroll, corporal, Co. F—neck.
Eli Pitts, Co. B—thigh, amputated, doing well.
John Keenes, Co. B—arm amputated, doing well.

There are several others in this regiment very slightly wounded.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE ADVANCE OF PRYOR ACROSS THE BLACKWATER—THE DISPOSITION OF GEN. PECK'S FORCES—RUMORS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 30.

The rebel PRYOR advanced his Division last night across the Blackwater, and during the early hours of this morning attacked with artillery, from a distance of two miles, our advanced brigade under Col. GIBBS. He was replied to by the Second Wisconsin Battery on the right wing. On the right of this battery is GIBBS' Brigade; to the left is Company L, Fourth Regular Artillery; the Seventh Massachusetts Battery in the centre, to the right of which is the Fourth Wisconsin, Company D, Fourth Regiment Regular Artillery. On the extreme left is CORCORAN's Brigade. The rest of the forces are yet in reserve. Much artillery firing has taken place during the day, but no news arrives yet of casualties or of an infantry engagement.

News reached Yorktown last night that a portion—number not stated—of LEE's army had left Fredericksburgh for the vicinity of Centreville, the alleged reason being the scarcity of forage at Fredericksburgh. Since our late raid upon White House the rebels have stationed a regiment there, and also one on Cumberland Heights. In this latter locality they are building rifle-pits; but as yet no batteries. They threaten to burn West Point if our gunboats continue to visit there. This would only injure their own citizens, and in no wise affect us.

The iron-clad *Patapsco*, which sailed from here southward a few days ago, put back to await the close of the present gale.

Commander CLITZ has been appointed to the *Mahaska* gunboat at Yorktown, in place of Capt. FOXHALL A. PARKER, who is now in Washington, perfecting his new system of navy signals. N.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The California Legislature—Charges of Corruption—Sailing of the Steamer Sonora—$1,190,000 for England—$280,000 for New-York.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Friday, Jan. 30.

The State Legislature has adjourned to Tuesday evening next, in order to give time to get witnesses from San Francisco to continue the investigation of the "corruption" charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 30.

Arrived, steamer *Hermann*, from Panama.

Money easy. Considerable amounts are arriving from Eastern States for investment. Atlantic Currency Exchange, 30 discount; Coin Bills, 6@7 premium; Sterling Exchange, 47¼; Legal Tenders, 62@62½, with increased demand for remittance East.

A caucus was held at Sacramento last evening to investigate corruption charges. The labor is more serious than anticipated. It may be several days before another ballot is taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Sonora* sailed for Panama, to-day, with 96 passengers.

She has $1,190,000 in treasure for England, and $280,000 for New-York.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Condition of the Confederate Finances.

The Harbor Defences of Savannah.

Talk About Repealing the Tariff.

Peace Rumors Scouted---Fact versus Fiction.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

REBEL FINANCES.

A STATEMENT BY MR. MEMMINGER.

We give a condensed copy of that portion of the report of C. J. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the rebel Treasury, which shows the fiscal operations of his Department of the Government, and exhibits the amount and condition of the public debt on the 31st of December.

From the commencement of the permanent Government to the 31st of December, 1862, the receipts and expenditures were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Treasury notes, $215,554,885; interest bearing notes, $113,740,000; call loan certificates, $59,742,796; one hundred million loan, $41,398,286; war tax, $16,664,513; all other sources, $10,754,224. Total, $457,855,704.

EXPENDITURES.

War Department, $341,011,734; Navy Department, $20,559,283; civil, miscellaneous, foreign intercourse and customs, $13,673,376; interest on public debts, (loans,) $5,892,989; payment of treasury notes, act of March 9, 1861—principal $545,900—interest $20,860—$566,761; redemption of six per cent. certificates, $11,516,400; redemption of treasury notes called in for cancellation and reimbursement of principal, under act of May 16, 1861, $23,751,172; total expenditures for "public debt," $41,727,322. Balances against the Treasury on 18th February, 1862, $26,439,572.

Amount of receipts	$457,855,704
Deduct amount of expenditures	443,411,307
Balance	$14,444,397

The balance consists in part of the coin on hand, received from the Bank of Louisiana, and the remainder in interest-bearing Treasury notes.

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY CONGRESS.

The appropriations made by Congress, and not yet drawn from the Treasury, amount to $81,879,913; estimates for the support of Government to 1st of July, the end of the fiscal year, (including $242,977 for the War Department,) $290,493,713. Total, $372,373,626. Deduct $14,444,397, balance in the Treasury, leaving amount to be raised up Congress $357,929,229.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of the Government at the same date (December 31, 1862) was as follows:

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Under act Feb. 28, 1861	$14,987,500	
Under act May 16, 1861	6,414,300	
Under act Aug. 19, 1861	67,585,100	
Deposit Certificates under act Dec. 24, 1861:		
Issued $69,005,370		
Redeemed 12,516,400—	56,488,970—	$145,475,370

TREASURY NOTES.

3-65 Notes	992,000	
Two-years' Notes	10,919,025	
General Currency	272,022,467	
7-30 Notes	120,480,000	
$1 and $2 Notes	6,216,200—	410,629,692
Total		$556,105,062

In the above statement is a large amount of bonds and interest-bearing notes which are on hand in the various depositories, not yet issued. It is important to bear this in mind in estimating the effect of the act of the last session upon funding Treasury Notes. The loans in which such notes are funded are those mentioned in the scheuule as loans of May 10 and August 19. The amount of these loans, as reported at the last meeting of Congress, was, on 1st August, $41,577,250.

By the statement now reported, the total amount of these bonds is	$73,999,400
From which should be deducted amount on hand not yet disposed of, say	8,000,000
	$65,999,400
And, in order to ascertain the amount of Treasury Notes funded, there must be deducted for the bonds issued for produce, say	7,000,000
	$58,999,400
Deduct amount reported 1st August	41,587,250
Balance	$17,422,150

This balance shows the amount of Treasury Notes funded in five months, the average being about three and a half million per month.

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

During the same period the interest-bearing Treasury notes have increased from $22,799,900 to $120,480,000. Increase, $97,680,100; from which deduct notes on hand, $11,904,600. Real increase, $85,775,500. This large increase of interest-bearing notes affords satisfactory evidence that the issue of them was a judicious increase, and for any ordinary war the bond and interest notes, amounting together to a monthly sale of twenty and a half million would have sustained the Government without any resort to paper currency. But the estimates call for more than twice the amounts furnished by these resources, and we are compelled to resort to Treasury notes to supply the deficiency.

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah News, Jan. 19.

We made an excursion on Saturday to Fort Jackson and several of our river batteries, and were highly gratified at the high condition of preparedness in which we found them. Since our river defences have been placed under the immediate command of Col. EDWARD C. ANDERSON, not only have many improvements been made in the works themselves, greatly increasing their strength and effectiveness, and promoting the health and comfort of the troops, but a uniform system of drill and discipline has been adopted, which has already been productive of the most beneficial results. It would be improper to speak more particularly of the improvements that have been made in our river defences, but as the enemy no doubt entertains a suspicion that time for preparation has not been unimproved, there will be no harm in assuring them, that whenever they test the matter, their highest expectations will be more than realized.

We visited the Lee and Lawton Batteries, and found the works in "tip top" order, and the quarters of the men orderly, clean and comfortable. At the Lee battery the men were drilling at the heavy guns, exhibiting an alacrity and skillfulness in the management of their pieces, and the systematic precision of movement which would have been creditable even to veteran gunners. From the Lee Battery we crossed to the Lawton Battery, commanded by Capt. BILLUPS, where, after a most interesting drill, we witnessed some target firing, which demonstrated the wonderful precision which has been attained by our Georgia boys in directing shell and round shot from these

——"Mortal engines whose rude throats
The immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit."

The target, about the size of a soldier's blanket, was placed on the opposite side of the river, distant about three-quarters of a mile from the battery, and of the twelve or fifteen shells and solid shot fired not one would have failed to take effect on a pilot boat. One ball struck the target, and every shot and shell was delivered within a few feet of it. Shells were exploded so close to the target as to partially cover it with earth, and a log that lay close by it was splintered and torn by the fragments of the shells.

The firing was under the direction of Col. ANDERSON, who, besides desiring to give the men a little practice, wished to make some practical tests of elevations and the quality of his powder and shells. Some beautiful *ricochet* shots were made with shells, which, after the rebound from the water, exploded at the point of aim. Every shell except one, which made a second *ricochet* in the marsh mud, exploded. We observed that Col. ANDERSON required every man at the guns to sight the piece, thus giving each man an opportunity to test his skill in artillery markmanship. As nearly all our Georgia troops are good marksmen with the rifle, with a little practice they soon become equally reliable with the cannon, so that in action the efficiency of a gun does not depend upon a single gunner.

The men seemed much gratified at the opportunity afforded them of testing their skill. As the firing closed, one of them, who desired another shot, said his gun could have knocked the target to pieces before, but the men did not wish to put a stop to the sport.

On our return home we rowed over to the target to see the effect of the shot and shell on its vicinity. A survey of the spot convinced us that the Yankee gunboat that attempts to run the gauntlet of our batteries, will find it a hard road to travel.

REPEAL OF THE TARIFF.

The Richmond *Enquirer* discusses the propriety of repealing the tariff. Of the act of May 21, 1861, it says:

"By this act of Congress the world has been notified that the Confederate Government intended to make the legitimate sources of revenue used by all governments, contribute to the payment of its expenses. It is an act well considered and deliberately passed, and stands as a Government pledge to apply the usual modes of raising revenue for the payment of the public debt. That it has not produced revenue enough to meet public expenditure is no proper reason for its repeal, but such a reason may very properly be urged for its increase. The advocates for the repeal of the tariff act urge as a reason that it operates detrimentally to importation while it contributes no proportionate amount of revenue. *If it be a fact that the revenue of the port of Charleston has been greater within the last year than any previous year of its history, then we admit that it establishes a convincing reason against the repeal of the Tariff.* As to the effect of the Tariff upon the importation of foreign goods, it will require more than mere assertion to justify a step backwards in taxation at this time. The President spoke the sentiments of the country when, in his late message, he said "that the people of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the support of their Government." But the people of the Confederacy will not "freely meet" the effort to repeal the law of indirect taxation, even though it produce but a tithe of the revenue, and feel the harshness of direct taxation resorted to, Let us have all the modes of taxation fully employed, each aiding, assisting and relieving the other; and the people will cry, "*Lay on;*" *but as soon as the system of direct taxation is adopted to the exclusion of indirect taxation, we may expect to hear "hold, enough!" break forth from many a quarter.*

The idea that the planters of cotton and tobacco have any more rights, or are entitled to any greater favors from the Government than the lawyers and doctors, the merchants and clerks—the drones of society, as they have been called—had as well be met and refuted now. The war which has created this debt has been no war either of trades, professions, classes or callings. It has been sustained by all, and all should bear its burdens. If the "export duty" raises revenue, it comes equally from the lawyer's cotton shirt as from the planter's raw material.

The question for the Government is how to raise revenue, not how to protect this or that profession, interest or trade, and the act should be framed upon principles to raise the greatest amount of revenue.

REBEL VIEW OF PEACE RUMORS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 27.

In ancient times it was the habit of Eastern despots to slay incontinently every bearer of dispatches. Some sad apprehension seems to possess the minds of those doubtful gentlemen who are constantly slipping across the Potomac at dead of night, and coming to Richmond for the patriotic purpose of espousing the Confederate cause, not by the vulgar method of joining the army, but by the far manlier plan of dodging into the office of the quartermaster general or chief commissary.

Notwithstanding the fervent piety and inexhaustible clemency of our beloved Chief Magistrate, these "night wandering weazels" appear to have a horror of imparting to him anything that might, in the least, discompose his meditations.

During the past week, the arrivals from Washington, Baltimore and New-York have been unusually abundant. Every traveler on the underground railroad has brought the most cheering intelligence, and, strange to relate, each new comer confirms the story of his predecessor.

Collusion being impossible, and sinister designs out of the question, these Blockaded Nights Entertainments have been readily caught up, believed and disseminated in this incredulous city. Peace by the first of June is the very least that is promised us by these trans-Potomac story-tellers. It is whispersd that Ex-Gov. PRATT has written an astounding letter to the President. The distinguished name of CARROLL is given as authority for the most encouraging views, and the outspoken avowals of the trustworthy ROBERT J. WALKER are quoted, and altogether an array of names and of facts is made, such as to produce conviction in the mind of the most "doubting Thomas" among us that the end of the war is at hand.

We are told that Yankee finances are in inextricable confusion—that CHASE is in a quandary, LINCOLN in a fever, and SEWARD clean daft. If the financial schemes of CHASE are not adopted, CHASE will forthwith resign, and if they are adopted, Wall-street will be in open rebellion instanter.

Gov. SEYMOUR is as thorough-going a Southerner as TOOMBS or COBB; New-York City wants JEFFERSON DAVIS for its President; WALL and PARKER of New-Jersey, are in accord with MCCLELLAN, who meditates fearful schemes against the Abolition anarchy at Washington; the Northwest is ripe for revolution; the armies are in mutiny, and only waiting the time of payment to disband, go back home, and hang every Lincolnite on the continent.

This is the substance of the charming improvisations of the latest runners of the Potomac blockade. They are plausible, because—singular and inexplicable coincidence!—Yankee newspapers, just received by flag of truce, have little paragraphs, inserted deftly here and there, which seem to corroborate them. Old women in breeches, who lounge up and down the streets of Richmond, believe these stories and circulate them far and wide, with additions borrowed from their own credulity and lack of common sense.

The President pays no attention to them, his mind, according to the Sanders dispatches, being absorbed in efforts to repair the disasters to the Kentucky campaign by "new combinations" and old Generals. But Jerusalem swallows them all.

Happily, the people have a number of solid facts to steady them, and are in no danger of being carried away by the whirlwind of fiction.

They know that several thousand prisoners have been taken at Arkansas Post, and infer that the President will have to resort to "new combinations" in the matter of retaliation for the enemy have more of our officers than we have of theirs. The fall of Arkansas Post leaves Little Rock open to MCCLERNAND, The loss of the State capital may rouse Gen. HOLMES from his stupor, but it remains to be seen by what strategy he will bring together HINDMAN, RAINS and PARSONS, and thus prevent them from being cut off in detail.

In Tennessee, BRAGG, with an overworked army, is confronting ROSECRANS, who is being reinforced with all the recruits from the camps of instruction in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. *A report is abroad that Gen. Johnson has returned to Tallahassee, and taken command in person of Bragg's army. We trust the report may be true, but even Johnson will need all his skill to cope with the enormous columns of Rosecrans, unless his command is strengthened.* The telegraph this morning brings us tidings of formidable movements in North Carolina, and the enemy claims to have crossed the Rappahannock, preparatory to another battle at Fredericksburg.

These facts show that the sensationists from Washington and Baltimore, when they tell us of peace within ninety days, are but as many Gullivers and Munchausens, who would be kicked back to Washington by any Government less gullible than our own. The Yankee army now in the field is very large. It will be made to fight. When it is whipped, and well whipped, then, and not till then, we may begin to think of the possibility of peace.

DOUBTFUL CHARACTERS.

We have good reasons, says the Charleston *Courier*, for suspecting, if not believing, that many spies and doubtful characters, and some females, not of doubtful but of decidedly bad repute, are among the subjects of the late flag of truce. We shall not at present give further details or indications, but we beg that a strict watch be kept over all who have recently arrived within our lines and are not well known. We have been too often betrayed by the credulous courtesy accorded to flags of truce and to female apparel.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

After setting how it supposes WASHINGTON's birthday will be celebrated in the North the Chattanooga *Rebel* says:

Here in the South we shall pay a different tribute to the day. We shall honor it by silent homage. It is said that the President will issue his proclamation of "fasting and prayer" as a fit commemoration of the trials, sacrifices and glories of Washington. They are types of our own heroes and martyrs, and whilst we remembered and do reverence to the deeds and beauties of character which have consecrated the name of the Father and Country, we shall also bear in mind those Spartan virtues of manhood and those Southern virtues of womanhood which adore our page and ennoble our day.

BLOOD-THIRSTY.

A daughter of South Carolina writes to the Charleston *Courier* from Darlington District:

"I propose to spin the thread to make the cord to execute the order of our noble President, DAVIS, when old BUTLER is caught, and my daughter ask that she may be allowed to adjust it around his neck."

SMALL CHANGE IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Whig Jan.. 27.

The small notes issued by the City Council of Richmond have nearly all disappeared from circulation. They have, no doubt, been hoarded by semi-disloyal persons who had more confidence in them than in Confederate Treasury notes. The City Council should apply to the Legislature for authority to impose a *heavy* tax upon all persons who have hoarded these shinplasters. The law of Alabama providing for the issue of small notes in that State, contained a provision of this character.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Lynchburgh *Virginian* says lawlessness has acquired a foothold in that place never before known in the history of the town. Citizens are nightly waylaid, beaten, and robbed. Cut-throats and thieves are said to be rampant.

—Gen. Marshall's command has been ordered to Lee County. The General's headquarters will be at Jonesville.

—Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Broadus, of Fredericksburgh, has been elected pastor of the Baptist Church in Charlottsville.

—Capt. S. Winthrop, a young officer of distinction, and late of the British army, has reached Charleston by a late arrival at a Confederate port, and taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel. He intends, with some brother officers who are expected to join him, to offer their services to the Southern Confederacy.

—"We are gratified to perceive," remarks the Milledgeville *Recorder*, "from general indications throughout the South, that the apprehension of an insufficient supply of salt for curing meat is rapidly subsiding.

—Gen. Jno. K. Jackson, of Ga., has assumed command of the department of the Tennessee River, which includes a scope of country reaching as far as Bridgeport, of which Chattanooga is at present headquarters.

—Gen. B. Helm, late commander at Chattanooga, has gone to Mobile.

—Gen. Lee, the rebel officer in charge of the defences of Vicksburgh, was, until recently, Colonel of an artillery batalion in the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee. About two months since he was promoted to Brigadier, and assigned to duty at Vicksburgh. He is a South Carolinian, and bears the reputation of being an excellent officer.

—Port Hudson is a small village on the east bank of the Mississippi, fifteen miles above Baton Rouge, about forty miles below the mouth of the Red River, and at least two hundred and fifty below Vicksburgh. It is free from inundation, and is as strong as Fort Pillow.

—The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill providing that not over three acres of cotton shall be planted to a hand, under a penalty of $500 per acre, half to go to the informer.

—The total amount of cotton purchased by the Government in the State of Mississippi reaches about one hundred thousand bales and much more is in negotiation.

—The Richmond *Whig* contains a long letter from Wm. C. Rives, protesting against the suspicions entertained of his fealty to the oligarchy, which recently caused the defeat of his aspirations for the Senate. He also defends the secession proclivities of the members of his family—a son and daughter, we believe—who reside North, and whose property is sought to be sequestrated.

—Gen Price has been quite sick at Granada, Miss., but is recovering rapidly.

—Second Lieut. Eli E. Barrett, Twenty-first Michigan, and First Lieut. John F. Elliot, Thirty-sixth Illinois, captured at Murfreesboro, have been turned over to the civil authorities at Atlanta, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit Confederate money. If convicted, the *Whig* says, they will hang.

—The Jackson *Appeal* says: "If there are any fears of the safety of Port Hudson, let them be at once dismissed. All the Yankees in the world, &c., could not reduce Port Hudson."

—Ex-Gov. Wm. D. Moseley, of Florida, is dead.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* thinks Gen. Foster's strategy in North Carolina either profoundly shallow or profoundly deep. On the whole, it thinks disaffection in his army accounts for his alleged apparent want of fixed purpose.

—Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Donelson succeeds Gen. E. Kirby Smith in the command of the secesh department of East Tennessee.

—We find the following in the *Jackson Mississippian*, of the 13th:

"An affair of honor took place at the Springs, near the battlefield of Fredericksburgh, on the 11th ult., between J. R. Harley, of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Rossiter, of New-Orleans, both members of the 1st company Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans. Harley was the challenging party. The parties fought with horse pistols at twenty paces. At the first shot Harley's pistol snapped, his antagonist's going off, but without effect. The seconds then refused to allow another exchange of shots. The demand for satisfaction was caused by some remarks made by Rossiter,"

—On Jan. 26, gold was quoted at 2.20@2.25 premium in Richmond; silver at 2.00 and sterling Exchange at 2.20.

—Hon. A. T. CAPERTON, who was recently elected to the Confederate Senate, for the unexpired term of the late Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, appeared in the Senate on Jan. 26. "Mr. CAPERTON, though in the prime of life," the Richmond *Whig* remarks, "now wears a gray beard, which imparts to him an aspect associatively appropriate to his new position."

—A gentleman informs the Jackson *Mississippian* that near Ponchatoula, a few days since, several men went in search of a clan of runaway negroes, and succeeded in arresting some ten or twelve of them, and while carrying them back, carelessly walked in front of the negroes, who turned upon and knocked down three of the men, and severely beat them. One of them, it is supposed, will die from the effects of the blows thus inflicted. The names of the parties were not given.

—At Sharpsburgh Gen. Lee hailed one of the many stragglers and inquired: "Where are you going, Sir?" "Goin' to the rear." "What are you going to the rear for?" "Well, I've been stung by a bung, and I'm what they call demoralized." This was enough, Gen. Lee had not the heart to say more to an innocent who had been "stung by a bung"—meaning, perhaps, that he had been stunned by a bomb.

—Missouri, according to the Jackson *Mississippian*, has recently contributed fifteen additional regiments to the Confederate army. Several of these regiments participated in the recent battle in Arkansas.

—A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, writes from Hartford, N. C., Jan. 19, as follows:

"A few days since, a party of buffaloes attacked a Government convoy with several thousand pounds of bacon, and were about to capture the whole. The teamsters and guard fled at their approach. A scout of only six men, under Capt. Hogwood, of Wheeler's (66th) Regiment, hearing of the circumstances, rushed to the spot, drove off the marauders, rescued the bacon and conveyed it to camp."

—The following is an extract from a private letter of an officer in the rebel army, at Fredericksburgh: "Four or five Yankees brought a sick negro to the bank of the river t'other day, and forced him into the water, telling him to swim or die; the negro begged hard, but the Yankees were inexorable. One of them gave him a plank, however, and the poor wretch, after pulling off his clothes, was forced into the river. Our pickets threw him a rope; but, as he was staggering out of the water, they discovered that he was frightfully covered with small-pox; in their momentary horror at this discovery, they let the rope drop, and the poor wretch fell back and was drowned. While struggling in the water the Yankees cried out, 'Take your d——n nigger; he is worth $2,000 to you, and nothing to us.' This incident I know to be true. The General regretted very much afterward that our pickets had not fired upon the murderers."

—The obsequies of Maj. C. R. Wheat were celebrated, in Richmond, on Jan. 25. Maj. Wheat was a native of Alexandria, and was engaged in the Mexican war.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

Destruction of the Rebel Steamer Tropic—Important Papers Captured.

A private letter from on board one of the vessels blockading Charleston, gives the following interesting particulars of the destruction of the Confederate steamer *Tropic*, formerly the *Huntress*:

On Sunday, Jan. 18, the watch officer of the United States steamer *Quaker City*, reported a large fire burning seaward. The captain immediately hurried upon deck, and decided it was a large vessel on fire. Without delay he weighed anchor and steamed out, for it was blowing very fresh. It was not until five o'clock that they were near enough to discover it was a large side-wheel steamer, completely enveloped in flames, a sight magnificent to behold. Upon coming nearer it was discovered the boat-falls at each quarter were hanging down to the water, and the boats gone. Upon this evidence of at least some having managed to leave the vessel, it was decided to remain steaming around, in hopes of saving human life, and just as dawn was making, a noise was heard astern, which proved to be one of the boats containing sixteen persons, who would soon have found a watery grave, as the boat was then nearly full of water, and the occupants nearly frozen.

The men had only the clothes in which they stood, but there were two passengers who managed to save a couple of small valises. On their reaching the deck, imagine the surprise of Uncle Sam's servants to find these sufferers belonging to the rebel steamer *Tropic*, formerly the *Huntress*, of the New-York and Charleston line, which they stole at the commencement of the rebellion. She had succeeded in running past some of our blockaders on that dark and drizzly night, with a cargo of three hundred and twenty-three bales of Upland cotton, three bales of Sea Island, and three barrels of turpentine, with six barrels of resin. She would have been a rich prize, but at all events the rebels have been deprived of the proceeds for stores and ammunition. They reported another boat with fourteen persons. Steaming around until daybreak, the second boat was descried, and the sufferers rescued.

The mass of the crew were English and Irish. One of the two passengers was an Englishman named J. VERNON, of London. Just before reaching the ship he was seen to throw overboard quantities of "yellow covered documents." A boat was immediately lowered, which succeeded in securing them. They proved to be contracts entered into by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General, with the said VERNON, for furnishing the so-called Confederate Government with stores, accoutrements, &c. Said VERNON was very indignant, threatening to report this matter to Lord LYONS, admitting, at the same time, that he was an agent of the Confederate Government.

The other passenger was named STERRS, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but has resided South for many years. He said he had two sons in MCCLELLAN's army. He was a large owner of stock in the *Tropic*, being the owner of sixteen shares, beside a cotton plantation in Georgia, and a farm near Richmond. In addition to this he owned a portion of the cotton on the steamer. The chief mate of the vessel, a man named GLASS, they say, undoubtedly, was suffocated by the dense smoke, as he came on board much intoxicated.

Commander FRALEY, of the *Quaker City*, seems to be particularly expert in capturing rebel documents, he was the fortunate officer who captured so recently Major SANDERS and his budget.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Another Dash into Van Buren.

Capture of a Steamer and Three Hundred Prisoners.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 28.

To Major-Gen. Curtis:

Col. HARRISON telegraphs from Fayetteville the success of a scout just returned from Van Buren, having captured the steamer *Julia Roan* and three hundred prisoners, about two hundred of whom were paroled. The scout consisted of one hundred and thirty men of the First Arkansas Cavalry and Tenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. STEWART.

No loss on our side. On that of the enemy, two killed and several wounded.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Spirited Engagement at Woodbury—Seven Rebel Regiments Driven Out.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 27,
VIA SEYMOUR, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 29.

Quite a spirited affair came off on Monday at Woodbury, 20 miles out on the McMinville road, in which PALMER's Division of CRITTENDEN's Corps won fresh laurels.

Seven rebel regiments were stationed there as an outpost.

PALMER concentrated his brigades at Readyville on Saturday and Sunday, without tents or baggage.

On Monday, hoping for a surprise, the Ninth Indiana were thrown out as skirmishers, closely supported by the Forty-first Ohio and Thirty-first Indiana. These troops were put in rapid advance, but the rebels scented the movement, and by the time our forces were full upon them they were in a promiscuous skedaddle. They gave some fight, however, wounding seven, and killing two of the Forty-first Ohio, and wounding two of the Ninth Indiana.

We killed their Colonel commanding and thirty-four others, and took 100 prisoners.

Gen. Grant's Department.

GEN. VAN DORN'S RECENT RAID.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 8, 1863.

1. The Major-General commanding the Department takes just pride and satisfaction in congratulating the small garrisons of the posts of Coldwater, Davis' Mills and Middleburgh, for the heroic defence of their positions on the 20th, 21st and 24th ult., and their successful repulse of an enemy many times their number.

The Ninetieth Illinois, at Coldwater, (its first engagement,) the detachment of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, and two companies of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, at Davis' Mills, and the detachment of the gallant Twelfth Michigan, at Middleburgh, are deserving of the thanks of the army, which was in a measure dependent upon the road they so nobly defended for supplies, and they will receive the meed of praise ever awarded by a grateful public to those who bravely and successfully do their duty.

These regiments are entitled to inscribe upon their banners respectively, Coldwater, Davis' Mills and Middleburgh, with the names of other battle-fields made victorious by their valor and discipline.

It is gratifying to know that at every point where our troops made a stand, during the late raid of the enemy's cavalry, success followed, and the enemy was made to suffer a loss in killed and wounded greater than the entire garrisons of the places attacked. Especially was this the case at Davis' Mills and Middleburgh. The only success gained by VAN DORN was at Holly Springs, where the whole garrison was left by their commander in ignorance of the approach of danger.

2. Col. R. C. MURPHY, of the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, having while in command of the post of Holly Springs, Mississippi, neglected and failed to exercise the usual and ordinary precautions to guard and protect the same; having, after repeated and timely warning of the approach of the enemy, failed to make any preparations for resistance or defence, or show any disposition to do so; and having, with a force amply sufficient to have repulsed the enemy and protect the public stores intrusted to his care, disgracefully permitted him to capture the post and destroy the stores—and the movement of troops in the face of an enemy rendering it impracticable to convene a Courts-martial for his trial, is, therefore, dismissed the service of the United States, to take effect from the 20th day of December, 1862, the date of his cowardly and disgraceful conduct.

By order of Major-General U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Affairs at St. Thomas.

NOTHING FURTHER FROM THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION.

An arrival from St. Thomas states that up to Jan. 18 nothing had been heard of the privateer *Retribution* since her chasing the brig *Gilmore Meredith* and schooner *West Wind* back to that port. The *Meredith* and *West Wind* sailed again on the 13th for Trinidad de Cuba to load.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.

BOSTON, January 31.

In the House of Assembly, to-day, a resolution was introduced and adopted, calling upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in favor of measures which will operate to reduce the price of paper.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. [illegible], sailed at 7:20 P. M. for Liverpool. She takes out thirty-seven passengers and $[illegible] in specie.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT.

Official Narrative of the Campaign the Army of Virginia under His Command.

Expose of the Causes which Rendered the Campaign Unsuccessful.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the army under my command during the late campaign in Virginia.

Several of the reports of Corps Commanders have not yet reached me, but so much time has elapsed since the termination of the campaign, that I do not feel at liberty to withhold this report longer.

The strange misapprehension of facts concerning this campaign, which, though proceeding from irresponsible sources, has much possessed the public mind, makes it necessary for me to enter more into detail than I should otherwise have done, and to embody in the report such of the dispatches and orders sent and received as will make clear every statement which is contained in it.

On the 26th day of June, 1862, by special order of the President of the United States, I was assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia. That Army was constituted as follows:

First Corps, under Major-Gen. Fremont.

Second Corps, under Major-Gen. Banks.

Third Corps, under Major.-Gen. McDowell.

In addition to these three corps, a small and unorganized force under Brig.-Gen. Sturgis was posted in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and was then in process of being organized for field service. The forces in the intrenchments around Washington were also placed under my command. All the disposable movable forces consisted of the three corps first named. Their effective strength of infantry and artillery as reported to me was as follows:

Fremont's Corps, eleven thousand five hundred strong; Banks' Corps, reported at fourteen thousand and five hundred, but in reality only about eight thousand; McDowell's Corps, eighteen thousand four hundred—making a total of thirty-eight thousand men.

The cavalry numbered about five thousand, but most of it was badly mounted and armed, and in poor condition for service. These forces were scattered over a wide district of country, not within supporting distance of each other, and many of the brigades and divisions were badly organized, and in a demoralized condition. This was particularly the case with the army corps of Maj.-Gen. Fremont, a sad report of which was made to me by Gen. Sigel, when he relieved Gen. Fremont in command of the corps.

My first labors were directed to the reorganization of some of the divisions and brigades of that corps, and to supplying the whole force with much of the material absolutely necessary for troops in the field. The corps of Banks and Fremont were in the Valley of the Shenandoah, between Winchester and Middletown, the bulk of the forces being in the vicinity of the latter place.

One division of McDowell's Corps was at Manassas Junction, with its advance thrown forward to Catlett's Station. The other division was posted in the vicinity of Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh. When I first assumed command of these forces, the troops under Jackson had retired from the Valley of the Shenandoah and were in rapid march toward Richmond, so that, at that time, there was no force of the enemy of any consequence within a week's march of any of the troops assigned to my command.

It was the wish of the Government that I should cover the City of Washington from any attacks from the direction of Richmond, make such dispositions as were necessary to assure the safety of the Valley of the Shenandoah, and at the same time to operate upon the enemy's lines of communication in the direction of Gordonsville and Charlottsville, as to draw off, if possible, a considerable force of the enemy from Richmond, and thus relieve the operations against that city of the Army of the Potomac. The first object I had in view was to concentrate, as far as possible, all the movable forces under my command, and to establish them in such positions as best to effect the objects set forth. It seemed to me that the security of the Shenandoah Valley was not best attained by posting troops within the valley itself, but that the necessary results could be better accomplished, and the other objects with which I was charged best promoted, by concentrating these forces at some point or points from which, if any attempts were made to enter the Valley of the Shenandoah from Richmond, I should be able, by rapid marching, to interpose between such force and the main body of the enemy, and cut off its retreat. I felt confident, and this confidence was justified by subsequent results, that no considerable force of the enemy would attempt to enter the Valley of the Shenandoah while the forces under my command were so posted as to be able without difficulty to intercept its retreat and fall upon its rear. I accordingly sent orders to Maj.-Gen. Sigel, commanding the First Corps, to move forward from Middletown, cross the Shenandoah at Front Royal, and, pursuing the west side of the Blue Ridge, to take post at Sperryville, by passing through Luray Gap. At the same time I directed Maj.-Gen. Banks, crossing the Shenandoah at the same point, to move forward and take post between six and ten miles east of Sperryville. Gen. McDowell was ordered to move Rickett's Division of his corps from Manassas Junction to Waterloo Bridge, the point where the turnpike from Warrenton to Sperryville crosses the Upper Rappahannock. King's Division of the same corps it was thought best to leave at Fredericksburgh, to cover the crossing of the Rappahannock at that point, and to protect the railroad there to Aquia Creek, and the public buildings which had been erected at the latter place. While I yielded to this wish of the War Department, the wide separation of this division from the main body of the army, and the ease with which the enemy would be able to interpose between them, engaged my earnest attention and gave me very serious uneasiness. While these movements were in progress, commenced the series of battles which preceded and attended the retreat of Gen. McClellan from the Chickahominy toward Harrison's Landing. When first Gen. McClellan began to intimate by his dispatches that he designed making this movement toward James River, I suggested to the President of the United States the impolicy of such a movement, and the serious consequences which would be likely to result from it, and urged upon him that he should send orders to Gen. McClellan that if he were unable to maintain his position upon the Chickahominy, and were pressed by superior forces of the enemy, to mass his whole force on the north side of that stream, even at the risk of losing much material of war, and endeavor to make his way in the direction of Hanover Court-house; but in no event to retreat with his army further to the South than the White House on York River. I stated to the President that the retreat to James River was carrying Gen. McClellan away from any reinforcements that could possibly be sent him within a reasonable time, and was absolutely depriving him of any substantial aid from the forces under my command; that by this movement the whole army of the enemy would be interposed between his army and mine, and that they would then be at liberty to strike in either direction, as they might consider it most advantageous; that this movement to James River would leave entirely unprotected, except in so far as the small force under my command was able to protect it, the whole region in front of Washington, and that it would then, therefore, be impossible to send any of the forces under my command to reinforce Gen. McClellan without rendering it certain that the enemy, even in the worst case for themselves, would have the privilege and power of exchanging Richmond for Washington City; that to them the loss of Richmond would be trifling, while the loss of Washington to us would be conclusive, or nearly so, in its results upon this war. I was so deeply impressed with these views that I repeatedly and earnestly urged them upon the President and the Secretary of War. After Gen. McClellan had taken up his position at Harrison's Landing, I addressed him a letter, stating to him my position and the distribution of the troops under my command, and requesting him, in all earnestness and good faith, to write me fully and freely his views, and to suggest to me any measures which he thought desirable to enable me to coöperate with him or to render any assistance in my power in the operations of the army under his command. I stated to him that I had no object except to assist his operations, and that I would undertake any labor and run any risk for that purpose. I therefore desired him to feel no hesitation in communicating freely with me, as he might rest assured that every suggestion that he would make would meet all respect and consideration at my hands, and that so far as it was in my power to do so, I would carry out his wishes with all energy, and with all the means at my command. In reply to this communication, I received a letter from Gen. McClellan, very general in its terms, and proposing nothing toward the accomplishment of the purpose I had suggested to him. It became apparent that, considering the situation in which the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia were placed in relation to each other, and the absolute necessity of harmonious and prompt coöperation between them, some military superior both of Gen. McClellan and myself should be called to Washington and placed in command of all the operations in Virginia. In accordance with those views, Major-Gen. Halleck was called to Washington and placed in general command. Many circumstances, which it is not necessary here to set forth, induced me to express to the President, to the Secretary of War, and to Gen. Halleck, my desire to be relieved from the command of the Army of Virginia, and to be returned to the Western country. My services, however, were considered necessary in the projected campaign, and my wishes were not complied with. I accordingly took the field in Virginia with grave forebodings of the result, but with a determination to carry out the plans of the Government with all the energy and with all the ability of which I was master. Previous to taking the field I issued the following orders, which set out very fully the policy which I considered advisable, and which, at the time, received the sanction of the Government, and, so far as I know, the approval of the country.

The order requiring the troops to subsist upon the country in which their operations were conducted has, with a wilful disregard of its terms, been construed greatly to my discredit, as authorizing indiscriminate robbery and plunder. Yet the terms of this order are so specific as to the manner and by whom all property or subsistence needed for the use of the army should be seized, and the order is so common in the history of warfare, that I have been amazed that it could have been so misinterpreted and misunderstood. It is, therefore, submitted here for the calm examination of the Government and of the public. I believed then, and believe now, that the policy there laid down was wise and just, and was well calculated to secure efficient and rapid operations of the army; and in case of reverse, to leave the enemy without the means of subsisting in the country over which our army had passed, and over which any pursuit must be conducted. The long delay and embarrassment of the army under Gen. Lee, in its subsequent movements toward Washington, occasioned largely by the want of supplies taken from the country under this order, fully justified its wisdom.

It was determined, before I left Washington to take the field in Virginia, that the union of the armies of Virginia and of the Potomac was absolutely essential both to the safety of the National Capital and to the further successful prosecution of the operations against Richmond. The mission of the army under my command, therefore, was to cover, as far as possible, the front of Washington, and make secure the Valley of the Shenandoah, and so operate upon the enemy's lines of communication to the west and northwest, as to force him to make such heavy detachments from his main force at Richmond as would enable the Army of the Potomac to withdraw from its position at Harrison's Landing and to take shipping for Aquia Creek or for Alexandria; and if, as was feared, the enemy should throw his whole force in the direction of Washington, it became my duty to resist his advance at all hazards, and so to delay and embarrass his movement as to gain all the time possible for the arrival of the Army of the Potomac behind the Rappahannock. Meantime, before the arrival Gen. Halleck, I instructed Gen. King, at Fredericksburgh, to send forward detachments of his cavalry to operate upon the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, and as far as possible to embarrass and destroy communication between Richmond and the Valley of the Shenandoah. Several cavalry expeditions which that officer dispatched for the purpose were completely successful, and succeeded in breaking up the railroad at several points upon several occasions. At the same time I directed Maj.-Gen. Banks to send forward an infantry brigade, with all his cavalry, to march rapidly upon Culpepper Court-House, and after taking possession of that place, to push forward cavalry toward the Rapidan, in the direction of Gordonsville. On the 14th of July, after this movement was successfully accomplished, I directed Gen. Banks to push forward, during the night of that day, the whole of his cavalry force under Brig.-Gen. Hatch from Culpepper, with orders to take possession of Gordonsville, and to destroy the railroad for ten or fifteen miles east of that place, with a portion of his forces, while all remaining pushed forward in the direction of Charlottesville, destroying the railroad bridges and interrupting that line of communication as far as practicable. At that time, there was no force of the enemy at Gordonsville or in the vicinity, and the whole operation as ordered was not only easily practicable, but would have been attended with serious consequences to the enemy; but, to my surprise and dissatisfaction, I received, on the 17th of July, from Gen. Banks, a report that Gen. Hatch had taken with him infantry, artillery and trains of wagons, and that in consequence of bad roads he had at that date only succeeded in going as far as Madison Court-house. Meantime, on the 16th of July, the advance of Jackson's forces, under Ewell, had reached Gordonsville, and the proposed movement, as ordered, became impracticable. No satisfactory explanation has ever been made to me of this departure from my orders on the part of Gen. Hatch. Finding it no longer practicable to occupy Gordonsville as I had designed, I sent orders to Gen. Banks to direct Gen. Hatch to select from his own cavalry and that of Gen. McDowell, which I had sent forward, fifteen hundred to two thousand of the best mounted men, and to proceed from Madison Court-house around the west side of the Blue Ridge, to a point whence he could make an easy descent upon the railroad west of Gordonsville, and, if successful, to push forward to Charlottesville, and if possible destroy the railroad between that place and Lynchburgh. In compliance with this order, Gen. Hatch commenced to make the movement as directed, but abandoned it very soon after he started, and returned by the way of Sperryville to his post. As soon as I had received the report of this second failure I relieved Gen. Hatch from the command of the cavalry of Gen. Banks' corps, and sent Brig.-Gen. Buford to report to Gen. Banks as the Chief of Cavalry of his corps. On the 29th of July I left Washington, and, after reviewing Ricketts' Division, of McDowell's corps at Waterloo Bridge, repaired to the headquarters of Gen. Banks, a few miles south-east of Little Washington. All preparations having been completed, I instructed Gen. Banks to move forward on the 7th of August, and take post at the point where the turnpike from Sperryville to Culpepper crosses Hazel River. Gen. McDowell was ordered on the day previous to move forward with Ricketts' division from Waterloo Bridge to Culpepper Court-House, so that on the 7th of August all the infantry and artillery forces of the Army of Virginia were assembled along the turnpike from Sperryville to Culpepper, and numbered about 28,000 men. King's division, as I have before stated, was left on the Lower Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburgh, and was not then available for active operations in the direction of Gordonsville. The cavalry forces covering the front of the army on that day, were distributed as follows: Gen. Buford, with five regiments, was posted at Madison Court-House, with his pickets along the line of the Rapidan, from Burnett's Ford, as far west as the Blue Ridge. Gen. Sigel had been directed to post a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery at the point where the road from Madison Court-House to Sperryville crosses Robertson's River, as a support to the cavalry of Gen. Buford, in front of him. Gen. Bayard, with four regiments of cavalry, was posted near Rapidan Station, the point where the Orange and Alexandria road crosses Rapidan River, with his pickets extended as far to the east as Racoon Ford, and connecting with Gen. Buford on his right at Burnett's Ford. From Racoon Ford to the forks of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth, the Rapidan was lined with cavalry pickets. On the top of Thoroughfare Mountain, about half-way between Gens. Bayard and Buford, was established a signal station, which overlooked the whole country as far south as Orange Court-House.

On the 7th I proceeded to Sperryville, and inspected the corps of Major.-Gen. Sigel. I remained at Sperryville until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, during which time I received several reports from the front that the enemy was crossing the Rappahannock at several points between the railroad crossing of that river and Liberty Mills. I reached Culpepper Court-house on the morning of the 8th of August. The town had been occupied for several days by Crawford's Brigade of Gen. Banks' corps; and on the 7th Ricketts' Division of McDowell's corps had also reached there from Waterloo Bridge. During the whole of the morning of the 8th, I continued to receive reports from Gen. Bayard, who was slowly falling back in the direction of Culpepper Court-house, from the advance of the enemy, and from Gen. Buford, who also reported the enemy advancing in heavy force upon Madison Court-house. My instructions required me to be careful, and keep my communications good with Fredericksburgh, and by no means to permit the enemy to interpose between me and that place. Although during the whole of the 8th of August, it was very doubtful, from the reports of Gens. Bayard and Buford, whether the enemy's movement was in the direction of Madison Court-house or of Culpepper, I considered it advisable, in view of my relations with Fredericksburgh, to concentrate my whole force in the direction of Culpepper, so as to keep myself constantly interposed between the main body of the enemy and the lower fords of the Rappahannock. Early in the day I pushed forward Crawford's Brigade of Banks's Corps, in the direction of Cedar, or Slaughter Mountain, to support Gen. Bayard, who was falling back in that direction, and to assist him as far as practicable in determining the movements and the forces of the enemy. I sent orders also to Gen. Banks to move forward promptly from Hazel River to Culpepper Court-house, and also to Gen. Sigel to march at once from Sperryville to the same place. To my surprise, I received, after night on the 8th, a note from Gen. Sigel, dated at Sperryville, at 6½ o'clock that afternoon, asking me by what road he should march to Culpepper Court-house. As there was but one road between those two points, and that a broad stone turnpike, I was at a loss to understand how Gen. Sigel could entertain any doubt as to the road by which he should march. This doubt, however, delayed the arrival of his corps at Culpepper Court-house several hours, and rendered it impracticable for that corps to be pushed to the front, as I had designed, on the afternoon of the next day.

Early on the morning of the 9th of August I directed Gen. Banks to move forward toward Cedar Mountain with his whole corps, and to join the brigade of that corps, under Gen. Crawford, which had been pushed forward on the day previous. I directed Gen. Banks to take up a strong position at or near the point occupied by that brigade, to check the advance of the enemy, and to determine his forces and the character of his movement as far as practicable. The consolidated report of Gen. Banks' Corps, received some days previously, exhibited an effective force of something over 14,000 men. Appended to this report will be found the return in question. It appeared subsequently, however, that Gen. Banks' forces at that time did not exceed 8,000 men. But although I several times called Gen. Banks' attention to the discrepancy between this return and the force he afterward stated to me he had led to the front, that discrepancy has never been explained, and I do not yet understand how Gen. Banks could have been so greatly mistaken as to the forces under his immediate command.

I directed him when he went forward from Culpepper Court-house, that if the enemy advanced to attack him in the strong position which I had instructed him to take up, that he should push his skirmishers well to the front and notify me immediately. Three miles in his rear, and with easy supporting distance, Ricketts' division of McDowell's corps had been posted at the point where the road from Madison Court-house to Culpepper intersects the road from Culpepper to Cedar Mountain. This division was so posted because it was not certain whether a considerable force of the enemy was not advancing on Culpepper from the direction of Madison Court-house, Gen. Buford having reported to me very early on the morning of the 9th from Madison Court-house that the enemy was in heavy force on his right, his left, and partly on his rear, and that he was retreating in the direction of Sperryville.

Desultory artillery firing had been kept up all day on the 9th, in the direction of Gen. Banks' Corps, but I continued to receive, during the whole of that day, reports from Gen. Banks that no considerable force of the enemy had come forward, and that his cavalry had been ostentatiously displayed. He did not believe that the enemy was in sufficient force to make any attack upon him. As late as 5 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Banks wrote me substantially to the same effect; but before I had received this last note the artillery firing had become so rapid and continuous, that I feared a general engagement was going on, or might be brought on at any moment. I therefore instructed Gen. McDowell to move forward Rickett's Division rapidly to the field, and accompanied that division myself. At no time during the day did Gen. Banks express any apprehensions of attack in force by the enemy, nor did he ask, nor intimate that he needed reinforcements.

Gen. Sigel's corps began to march into Culpepper Court-house late in the afternoon, and just as I was leaving that place, having been delayed several hours by Gen. Sigel's singular uncertainty as to what road he ought to pursue. I had given orders a number of days previously that all the troops belonging to the Army of Virginia should be ready to march at the shortest notice, and should habitually keep two days' cooked rations in their haversacks. Notwithstanding this order, Gen. Sigel's corps arrived in Culpepper without any rations, and was unable to move forward until provisions could be procured from McDowell's train, and cooked at Culpepper Court-house.

I have received no report from Gen. Banks of his operations at Cedar Mountain, but I had sent forward Brig.-Gen. Roberts, Chief of Cavalry, of my Staff, and had directed him to report to Gen. Banks in the early part of the day of the 9th, and to advise freely with him as to the operations of his corps. Gen. Roberts, as well as Gen. Banks, was fully advised of my wishes, and that I desired Gen. Banks merely to keep the enemy in check, by occupying a strong position in his front, until the whole of the disposable force under my command should be concentrated in the neighborhood. Gen. Roberts reported to me that he had conferred freely with Gen. Banks, and urgently represented to him my purposes, but that Gen. Banks, contrary to his suggestions and to my wishes, had left the strong position which he had taken up, and had advanced two miles to assault the enemy, believing that they were not in considerable force, and that he would be able to crush their advance before their main body could come up from the direction of the Rapidan. He accordingly threw forward his whole corps into action, against superior forces of the enemy, strongly posted, and sheltered by woods and ridges. His advance led him over the open ground, which was everywhere swept by the fire of the enemy, concealed in the woods and ravines beyond. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, his corps gallantly responded to his orders, and assaulted the enemy with great fury and determination. The action lasted about an hour and a half, and during that time our forces suffered heavy loss, and were gradually driven back to their former position, at which point, just at dusk, Rickett's Division of McDowell's Corps came up and joined in the engagement.

As soon as I arrived on the field, at the head of Rickett's division, I directed Gen. Banks to draw in his right, which was much extended, and to mass the whole of his right wing at the centre of his line, pushing forward at the same time Rickett's division to occupy the ground thus vacated. The enemy followed Banks as he retired with great caution, and emerging from the woods which had sheltered him all day, attempted to push forward to the open ground in front of our new line. A sharp artillery engagement immediately commenced, when the enemy was driven back to the woods, principally by the batteries of Rickett's division. The artillery firing was kept up until near midnight of the 9th. Finding that Banks' corps had been severely cut up, and was much fatigued, I drew it back to the rear, and pushed forward the corps of Sigel, which had began to arrive, to occupy the woods on the left road, with a wide space of open ground on his front. Rickett's division was also drawn back to the cover of the woods, and the ridges in the open ground on the right of Sigel. These dispositions were completed about daybreak on the morning of the 10th. Bank's corps, reduced to about 5,000 men, was so cut up, and worn down with fatigue, that I did not consider it capable of rendering any efficient service for several days. I, therefore, directed Gen. Banks, or in his absence, Gen. Williams, who succeeded to the command, to assemble his corps on the road to Culpepper Court-House, and about two miles in rear of our front, to collect his stragglers, send back his wounded to Culpepper Court-House, and proceed as rapidly as possible to put the corps in condition for service. In consequence of the vigorous resistance of the night previous, and the severe loss of the enemy in trying to advance, before daylight of the 10th, Jackson drew back his forces toward Cedar Mountain, about two miles from our front. Our pickets were immediately pushed forward, supported by Milroy's Brigade, and occupied the ground.

The day of the 10th was intensely hot, and the troops on both sides were too much fatigued to renew the action. My whole effective force on that day, exclusive of Bank's Corps, which was in no condition for service, was about 20,000 artillery and infantry, and about 2,000 cavalry—Gen. Buford, with the cavalry force under his command, not yet having been able to join the main body. I had telegraphed Gen. King at Fredericksburgh to move forward on the 8th, by the lower fords of the Rappahannock and Stevensburgh, to join me. A large part of his command had just returned from a very fatiguing expedition against the Central Railroad, but he marched forward promptly and joined the main body late in the evening of the 11th. The whole day was spent by both armies in burying the dead and in bringing off the wounded.

Although, even after King joined me, my whole effective force was barely equal to that of the enemy, I determined, after giving King's division one night's rest, to fall upon him at daylight on the 12th on his line of communications, and compel him to fight a battle, which must have been entirely decisive for one army or the other. But during the night of the 11th, Jackson evacuated the positions in front of us, and retreated rapidly across the Rapidan, in the direction of Gordonsville, leaving many of his dead and wounded on the field and along the road from Cedar Mountain to Orange Court House. No material of war nor baggage trains were lost on either side, but the loss of life on both sides was severe. Brig.-Gens. Geary, Auger and Carroll were badly wounded, and Brig.-Gen. Prince was captured by accident. Very many of our best field and company officers were killed or wounded. From the verbal reports and statements of Gen. Banks and others, the Massachusetts regiments behaved with especial gallantry, and sustained the heaviest losses, but the conduct of the whole corps of General Banks was beyond all praise. Although I regret that Gen. Banks thought it expedient to depart from my instructions, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to his gallant and intrepid conduct throughout that action. He exposed himself as freely as any one under his command, and his example went far to secure that gallant and noble conduct which has made his corps famous. Gens. Geary, Auger, Carroll, Gordon and Green behaved with distinguished gallantry. Gen. Prince, who had led his brigade throughout the action with coolness and courage, was captured after dark while passing from one flank of his command to the other. As I have not received any report from Gen. Banks, it is not in my power to mention the field and company officers who distinguished themselves under his immediate eye in this action; but as soon as his report is received, I will transmit it to the Government, and endeavor to do justice to every officer and soldier who belonged to his corps. Brig.-Gen. Roberts, Chief of Cavalry, of my Staff, accompanied Gen. Banks throughout the day, and rendered most important and gallant service.

No report of killed and wounded has been made to me by Gen. Banks. I can, therefore, only form an approximation of our losses in that battle. Our killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to about 1,800 men, besides which fully 1,000 men straggled back to Culpepper Court-House and beyond, and never entirely returned to their commands.

A strong cavalry force, under Gens. Buford and Bayard, pursued the enemy to the Rapidan, and captured many stragglers. The cavalry forces immediately resumed their original position, and again occupied the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford to the base of the Blue Ridge. On the 14th of August, Gen. Reno, with 8,000 men of the forces which had arrived at Falmouth under Gen. Burnside, joined me. I immediately pushed forward my whole force in the direction of the Rapidan, and occupied a strong position, with my right, under Maj.-Gen. Sigel, resting on Robertson's River, where the road from Cedar Mountain to Orange Court-House crosses that stream; my centre, under Gen. McDowell, occupied both flanks of Cedar Mountain; and my left, under Gen. Reno, a position near Raccoon Ford, and covering the road from that ford to Stevensburgh and Culpepper. I began again, immediately, to operate with my cavalry upon the enemy's communications with Richmond. From the 12th to the 18th of August, reports were constantly reaching me of large forces of the enemy reinforcing Jackson from the direction of Richmond, and by the morning of the 18th, I became satisfied that nearly the whole force of the enemy from Richmond was assembling in my front, along the South side of the Rapidan, and extending from Raccoon Ford to Liberty Mills. The cavalry expedition sent out on the 16th in the direction of Louisa Court-house, captured the Adjutant-General of Gen. Stuart, and was very near capturing that officer himself. Among the papers taken was an autograph letter of Gen. Robert Lee to Gen. Stuart, dated Gordonsville, Aug. 15, which made manifest to me the position and force of the enemy and their determination to overwhelm the army under my command before it could be reinforced by any portion of the Army of the Potomac. I held on to my position thus far to the front for the purpose of affording all time possible for the arrival of the Army of the Potomac at Aquia and Alexandria, and to embarrass and delay the movements of the enemy as far as practicable. On the 18th of August it became apparent to me that this advanced position, with the small force under my command, was no longer tenable in the face of the overwhelming forces of the enemy. I determined, accordingly, to withdraw behind the Rappahannock with all speed, and, as I had been instructed to defend as far as practicable the line of that river. I accordingly directed Maj.-Gen. Reno to send back his trains on the morning of the 18th, by the way of Stevensburg, to Kelly's or Barnett's Ford; and as soon as the trains had gotten several hours in advance, to follow them with his whole corps, and take post behind the Rappahannock, leaving all his cavalry in the neighborhood of Raccoon Ford to cover this movement. Gen. Bank's corps, which had been ordered on the 12th to take position at Culpepper Court-House, I directed, with its trains preceding it, to cross the Rappahannock at the point where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses that river; Gen. McDowell's train was ordered to pursue the same route; while the train of Gen. Sigel was directed through Jefferson to cross the Rappahannock at Warrenton, Sulphur Springs. So soon as these trains had been sufficiently advanced, McDowell's Corps was directed to take the route from Culpepper to Rappahannock Ford, while Gen. Sigel, who was on the right and front, was directed to follow the movement of his train to Sulphur Springs. These movements were executed during the day and night of the 18th, and the day of the 19th, by which time the whole army with its trains had safely recrossed the Rappahannock and was posted behind that stream, with its left at Kelly's Ford and its right about three miles above Rappahannock Station, Gen. Sigel having been directed immediately upon crossing at Sulphur Springs to march down the left bank of the Rappahannock until he connected closely with Gen. McDowell's right.

Early on the morning of the 20th, the enemy drove in our pickets in front of Kelly's Ford and at Rappahannock Station; but, finding we had covered these fords, and that it would be impracticable to force the passage of the river without heavy loss, his advance halted, and the main body of his army was brought forward from the Rapidan. By the night of the 20th, the bulk of his forces confronted us from Kelly's Ford to a point above our extreme right. During the whole of the days of the 21st and 22d, efforts were made by the enemy at various points to cross the river, but they were repulsed in all cases. The artillery fire was rapid and continuous during the whole of those days, and extended along the line of the river for seven or eight miles. Finding that it was not practicable to force the passage of the river in my front, the enemy began slowly to move up the river, for the purpose of turning our right. My orders required me to keep myself closely in communication with Fredericksburgh, to which point the Army of the Potomac was being brought from the Peninsula, with the purpose of reinforcing me from that place by the line of the Rappahannock. My force was too small to enable me to extend my right further, without so weakening my line as to render it easy for the enemy to break through it at any point. I telegraphed again and again to Washington, representing this movement of the enemy toward my right, and the impossibility of my being able to extend my lines so as to resist it without abandoning my connections with Fredericksburgh. I was assured on the 21st that if I would hold the line of the river two days longer I should be so strongly reinforced as not only to be secure but to be able to resume offensive operations; but on the 25th of August the only forces that had joined me, or were in the neighborhood, were 2,500 men of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, who had arrived at Kelly's Ford, and the division of Gen. Kearney, 4,500 strong, which had reached Warrenton Junction. The line of the Rappahannock is very weak, and scarce opposes any considerable obstacle to the advance of an army. It is but a small stream above the forks, and can be crossed by good fords every mile or two of its whole length. The movement of the enemy toward my right occasioned me much uneasiness, in consequence of the instructions, which bound me to keep in close communication with Fredericksburgh; but I instructed Gen. Sigel, who occupied the right of my line, and who expressed great apprehension that his flank would be turned, and proposed to withdraw from his position toward the railroad, to stand firm and hold his ground, and to allow the enemy to cross at Sulphur Spring and develop himself on the road toward Warrenton; that, as soon as any considerable force had crossed at that place, I would rapidly mass my army during the night and throw it upon any force of the enemy which attempted to march in the direction of Warrenton. The whole of the cavalry under Brig.-Gens. Buford and Bayard was pushed considerably to the right of Gen. Sigel, in the direction of Fayetteville and Sulphur Springs, to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction, and to picket the river as far up as possible. Gen. Sigel was ordered, if any force of the enemy attempted to cross below Sulphur Springs, to march at once against it and to notify me, as I was determined to resist the passage of the river at any point below the Springs. Copies of my dispatches to the General-in-Chief, and of his replies, the dispatches from Gen. Sigel, and my orders to him given during the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of August, are appended, which show completely the condition of things, my understanding of the movements of the enemy, and the dispositions which I made and proposed to make in relation to them. Finding that the continued movement of the enemy to my right, while heavy masses of his force still confronted me at Rappahannock Station, would within a day, if allowed to continue, either render my position on the Rappahannock wholly untenable, or force me to give battle to the enemy in my front and on my right, I determined, on the afternoon of the 22d, to mass my whole force, to recross the Rappahannock by the bridges and fords near Rappahannock Station, and by Kelly's Ford below, and to fall on the flank and rear of the long column of the enemy which was passing up the river toward our right. I accordingly made the necessary orders on the night of the 22d of August. The attempt would have been dangerous, but no recourse was left me except to make this attack, to retire to Warrenton Junction, and abandon the line of the Rappahannock, or to retire in the direction of Fredericksburgh, and abandon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the direct approaches to Washington City. I determined, therefore, to hazard the result, and to fall furiously with my whole army upon the flank and rear of the enemy. During the night of the 22d a heavy rain set in, which, before day dawned on the 23d, had caused the river to rise six or eight feet, carried away all our bridges, and destroyed all the fords on the river. To recross the Rappahannock, and to make the attack as proposed, was no longer practicable; but the rise in the river which had prevented this movement I believed would also prevent the retreat of that portion of the enemy which had crossed at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, according to the reports which had been sent me by Gen. Sigel.

Early on the morning of the 23d, therefore, I massed my whole force in the neighborhood of Rappahannock Station, with the purpose of falling upon that portion of the enemy which had crossed above me, and was then supposed to be between Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, and the town of Warrenton. As the river was too high to be crossed, and was likely to remain so for at least thirty-six hours, I had no fear that the enemy would be able to interpose between me and Fredericksburgh, or to make any attempt upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad north of the Rappahanack. I directed Gen. Sigel to march with his whole corps upon Sulphur Springs, supported by Reno's corps and Bank's corps, to fall upon any body of the enemy that he might encounter, and to push forward along the river to Waterloo Bridge. I directed Gen. McDowell to move at the same time directly upon the town of Warrenton, so that from that point he would be able, if necessary, to unite with Gen. Sigel on the road from that place to Sulphur Springs, or to Waterloo Bridge. To the corps of Gen. McDowell I had attached the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Brigadier-Gen. Reynolds, the first of the Army of the Potomac which had joined my command.

On the night of the 22d of August a small cavalry force of the enemy, crossing at Waterloo Bridge and passing through Warrenton, had made a raid upon our trains at Catlett's Station, and had destroyed four or five wagons in all, belonging to the train of my own headquarters. At the time this cavalry force attacked at Catlett's, and it certainly was not more than three hundred strong, our whole army-trains were parked at that place, and were guarded by not less than fifteen hundred infantry and five companies of cavalry. The success of this small cavalry party of the enemy, although very trifling and attended with but little damage, was most disgraceful to the force which had been left in charge of the trains. Gen. Sigel moved as ordered, slowly up the Rappahannock, in the direction of Sulphur Springs, on the 23d, and first encountered a force of the enemy near the point where a small creek called "Great Run," puts into the Rappahannock, about two miles below the Sulphur Springs. The enemy was driven across the stream but destroyed the bridges. The heavy rains had caused this small creek to rise so much that it was not then fordable, so that the night of the 23d and part of the morning of the 24th were spent by Gen. Sigel in rebuilding the bridges. On the night of the 23d also, the advance of McDowell's corps occupied Warrenton, a cavalry force of the enemy having retreated from there a few hours before. On the morning of the 24th, Gen. Sigel, supported by Gens. Reno and Banks, crossed Great Run and occupied the Sulphur Springs, under a heavy fire of artillery from batteries which the enemy had established all along the south side of the Rappahannock. The bridge which had been built at Sulphur Springs, and upon which the forces of the enemy which had crossed a day or two previous escaped from the advance of Gen. Sigel pushed forward, with the force supporting him, in the direction of Waterloo Bridge.

Meantime, I had dispatched Brig.-Gen. Buford with a heavy cavalry force from Warrenton, on the morning of the 24th, to reconnoitre the country in the vicinity of Waterloo Bridge, and to interrupt the passage of the river at that point as far as possible. It was then believed by Gen. Sigel, who so reported to me, that a considerable force of the enemy was on the north side of the Rappahannock, and was retiring from his advance in the direction of Waterloo Bridge. By noon of the 24th Gen. Buford reported to me that he had occupied Waterloo Bridge, without finding any force of the enemy, and he did not believe that there was any force between that place and Sulphur Springs. I directed him to destroy the bridge at Waterloo, and to maintain his position until the arrival of the advance of Gen. Sigel. I at once informed Gen. Sigel of these facts, and directed him to push forward his advance to Waterloo. Milroy's Brigade, constituting the advance of his corps, reached Waterloo late in the afternoon of the 24th. On that afternoon the whole force of the enemy was stretched along the line of the river, from the Rappahannock Station to Waterloo Bridge, with his centre, and I think his main body, in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs. During the day of the 24th a large detachment of the enemy, numbering thirty-six regiments of infantry, with the usual number of batteries of artillery and a considerable cavalry force, marched rapidly down the north, in the direction of Rectortown. They could be plainly seen from our signal stations, established at high points along the Rappahannock; and their movements and force were reported to me from time to time by Col. J. S. Clark, of Gen. Banks' Staff, who, both on that day, and for many preceding and succeeding days, gave me most valuable and reliable information. I am glad to express here my appreciation of the valuable services of this officer. On the night of the 24th my forces were distributed as follows: Ricketts' division, of McDowell's corps, on the road from Warrenton to Waterloo Bridge, and about four miles east of Waterloo; King's division, of the same corps, between Warrenton and the Sulphur Springs; Sigel's corps, near the Rappahannock, with his advance at Waterloo Bridge, and his rear in the direction of Sulphur Springs. In his rear, and immediately in contact with him, was Banks' corps; while Reno's corps was east and very near the Sulphur Springs.

I was satisfied that no force of the enemy was on the north side of the Rappahannock; but I feared that during the next day—by which time the river would have fallen sufficiently to be passed at any of the fords—the enemy would make an attempt to cross at Rappahannock Station, or at the fords between that point and Sulphur Springs. Yet, as we were confronted at Waterloo Bridge and Sulphur Springs by the main body of the enemy, still moving toward our right, and as the heavy column, mentioned previously, was marching with all speed in the direction of White Plains and Salem, and from those points would be able to turn our right by the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, or even north of that place, it was with the greatest reluctance, and only because I felt bound to do so under my instructions, that I took measures again to assume my communications with Fredericksburgh. I append herewith orders and dispatches sent and received during the 23d and 24th of August, which will of themselves furnish a succinct account of the movements here set forth, and all the information and assurances upon which those movements were made. On the 23d I received a dispatch from the General-in-Chief informing me that heavy reinforcements would begin to arrive at Warrenton Junction the succeeding day, and on the 24th I received dispatches from Col. Haupt, the Railroad Superintendent at Alexandria, who informed me that 30,000 men, ordered forward to join me, had demanded transportation from him, and that they would all be shipped that afternoon, or early the next morning. The force which I thus expected was, as reported to me, to consist of the division of Gen. Sturgis, 10,000 strong; the division of Gen. Cox, 7,000 strong; the corps of Gen. Heintzelman, 10,000 strong; and the corps of Gen. Franklin, 10,000 strong. By the night of the 25th it became apparent to me that I could no longer keep open my communications with Fredericksburgh, and oppose the crossing of the Rappahannock, at Rappahannock Station, without abandoning the road from Warrenton to Washington, and leaving open to the enemy the route through Thoroughfare Gap, and all other roads north of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As the main body of his force was constantly tending in that direction, I determined no longer to attempt to mask the lower fords of the Rappahannock, but to assemble such forces as I had along the Warrenton turnpike, between Warrenton and Gainesville, and give battle to the enemy on my right or left, as he might choose. I therefore directed McDowell to occupy Warrenton with his own and Sigel's corps, supporting him by Banks' corps from the direction of Fayetteville. I pushed Reno forward to occupy a point near the Warrenton Turnpike, and about three miles to the East of that town. I sent orders to Gen. Porter, who had reported to me by note from the neighborhood of Bealeton Station, to push forward and join Reno. Heintzelman's corps, which had reached Warrenton Junction, was ordered to remain for the present at that point, it being my purpose to push forward that corps, as soon as practicable, to Greenwich, about half way between Warrenton and Gainesville. I sent orders to Col. Haupt to direct one of the strongest Divisions being sent forward to take post in the works at Manassas Junction, and requested Gen. Halleck to push Franklin with all speed to Gainesville; that he could march quite as rapidly as he could be transported by rail with the limited means of railroad transportation, in our possession, and that his baggage and supplies could be sent forward to Gainesville by rail. I also sent orders to the Colonel commanding at Manassas Junction for the first Division that reached there from Alexandria to halt and take post in the works at that place, and directed him to push forward all of his cavalry in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, to watch any movements the enemy might make from that direction. I had instructed Gen. Sturgis, commanding at Alexandria, on the 22d of August, to post strong guards along the railroad from Manassas Junction to Catlett's Station, and requested him to superintend this in person. I also directed Gen. Kearney, who reached Warrenton Junction on the 23d, to see that sufficient guards were placed all along the railroad in his rear. After these precautions and assurances, I had thought and confidently expected that by the afternoon of the 26th, Franklin would have been at or near Gainesville; one division would have been occupying the works at Manassas Junction, and that the forces under Sturgis and Cox would have been at Warrenton Junction, whence they could have been at once pushed north in the direction of Warrenton Turnpike. The orders for the disposition of the forces then under my command were sent, and the movements made, so far as practicable, during the day of the 26th. About 8 o'clock at night on the 26th, the advance of Jackson's force having passed through Thoroughfare Gap cut the railroad in the neighborhood of Kettle Run, about six miles east of Warrenton Junction. The cavalry force which I had sent forward to Thoroughfare Gap on the morning of the 26th made no report to me. The moment our communications were interrupted at Kettle Run, I was satisfied that the troops which had been promised me from the direction of Washington, had made no considerable progress. Had Franklin been even at Centreville, on the 26th, or had Cox and Sturgis been as far West as Bull Run on that day, the movement of Jackson through Thoroughfare Gap upon the railroad at Manassas would have been utterly impracticable. So confidently did I expect, from the assurances which I had time and again received, that these troops would be in position, or at all events, far advanced toward me, that Jackson's movement toward White Plains, and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, had caused but little uneasiness; but on the night of the 26th it was very apparent to me that all these expected reinforcements had utterly failed me; and that upon the small force under my own immediate command, I must depend alone for any present operations against the enemy. It was easy for me to retire in the direction of the lower fords of the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh, so as to bring me in immediate contact with the forces there or arriving there; but by so doing I should have left open the whole front of Washington; and after my own disappointment of the reinforcements which I had expected, I was not sure that there was any sufficient force, in the absence of the army under my command, to cover the capital. I determined, therefore, at once to abandon the line of the Rappahannock, and throw my whole force in the direction of Gainesville and Manassas Junction, to crush the enemy, who had passed through Thoroughfare Gap, and to interpose between the army of Gen. Lee and Bull Run. During the night of the 26th the main body of the enemy still occupied their positions from Sulphur Springs to Waterloo Bridge and above; but toward morning, on the 27th, I think their advance moved off in the direction of White Plains, pursuing the route previously taken by Jackson, and, no doubt, with a view of uniting with him eastward of the Bull Run Range.

From the 18th of August, until the morning of the 27th, the troops under my command had been continuously marching and fighting night and day, and during the whole of that time there was scarcely an interval of an hour without the roar of artillery. The men had had little sleep, were greatly worn down with fatigue, had had little time to get proper food or to eat it, had been engaged in constant battles and skirmishes, and had performed services, laborious, dangerous and excessive, beyond any previous experience in this country. As was to be expected under such circumstances, the numbers of the army under my command had been greatly reduced by death, by wounds, by sickness and by fatigue, so that on the morning of the 27th of August, I estimated my whole effective force (and I think the estimate was large) as follows: Sigel's corps, 9,000 men; Bank's corps, 5,000 men; McDowell's corps, including Reynold's division, 15,500 men; Reno's corps, 7,000; the corps of Heintzelman and Porter (the freshest, by far, in that army), about 18,000 men, making in all 54,500 men. Our cavalry numbered on paper about 4,000 men; but their horses were completely broken down, and there were not 500 men, all told, capable of doing such service as should be expected from cavalry. The corps of Heintzelman had reached Warrenton Junction, but was without wagons, without artillery, with only four rounds of ammunition to the man, and without even horses for the general and field officers. The corps of Porter had also reached Warrenton Junction, with a very small supply of provisions, and but forty rounds of ammunition for each man. On the morning of the 27th, in accordance with the purpose previously set forth, I directed McDowell to move forward rapidly on Gainesville, by the Warrenton Turnpike, with his own corps and Sigel's, and the division of Reynolds, so as to reach that point during the night. I directed Gen. Reno, with his corps, followed by Kearney's Division of Heintzelman's Corps to move rapidly on Greenwich, so as to reach there that night, to communicate at once with Gen. McDowell, and to support him in any operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Gainesville. I moved forward along the railroad toward Manassas Junction with Hooker's Division of Heintzelman's Corps, leaving orders for Gen. Porter to remain with his Corps at Warrenton Junction until relieved by Gen. Banks, who was marching to that place from Fayetteville, and as soon as he was relieved to push forward also in the direction of Gainesville, where, at that time, I expected that the main collision with the enemy would occur.

The army trains of all the corps I instructed to take the road to Warrenton Junction, and follow in the rear of Hooker's Division toward Manassas Junction, so that the road pursued by the trains was entirely covered from any possible interruption by the enemy. On the afternoon of the 27th a severe engagement occurred between Hooker's Division and Ewell's Division of Jackson's forces. The action commenced about four miles west of Bristow Station. Ewell was driven back along the railroad, but still confronted Hooker at dark along the banks of Broad Run, immediately in front of Bristow Station, at which point I arrived at sunset. The loss in this engagement was about 300 killed and wounded on each side, the enemy leaving his dead, many of his wounded and much of his baggage on the field of battle.

The railroad had been torn up and the bridges burned in several places between Bristow Station and Warrenton Junction. I accordingly directed Maj.-Gen. Banks to cover the railroad trains at Warrenton Junction until Gen. Porter's Corps had marched from that place, and then to run back the trains as far as practicable, and, covering them with his troops, to repair the bridges as fast as possible. I also directed Capt. Merrill, of the engineers, with a considerable force, to repair the railroad track and bridges as far as possible in the direction of Bristow Station. The road was accordingly put in order from Warrenton Junction to Kettle Run, during the 27th, and the trains ran back to that point early next day. At dark on the 27th Gen. Hooker reported to me that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that he had but five rounds to a man left. I had by that time become convinced that the whole force under Jackson, consisting of his own, A. P. Hill's and Ewell's divisions, was south of the turnpike, and in the immediate neighborhood of Manassas Junction. McDowell reached his position during the night of the 27th, as did also Kearney and Reno, and it was clear on that night that he had interposed completely between Jackson and the main body of the enemy, which was still west of the Bull Run range, and in the neighborhood of White Plains. Thinking it altogether likely that Jackson would mass his whole force and attempt to turn our right at Bristow Station, and knowing that Hooker, for want of ammunition, was in little condition to make long resistance, I sent back orders to Gen. Porter, about dark of the 27th, to move forward at 1 o'clock in the night, and report to me at Bristow by daylight in the morning, leaving instructions in some detail for Banks, who was expected at Warrenton Junction during that night or early in the morning. The orders for all these movements are herewith appended. Gen. Porter failed utterly to obey the orders that were sent him; giving as an excuse that his men were tired, that they would straggle in the night, and that a wagon train, proceeding eastward, in the rear of Hooker's division, would offer obstructions to his march. He, however, made no attempt whatever to comply with this order, although it was stated to him in the order itself that his presence was necessary on all accounts at daylight, and that the officer delivering the dispatch was instructed to conduct him to the field.

There were but two courses left open to Jackson in consequence of this sudden and unexpected movement of the army. He could not retrace his steps through Gainesville, as it was occupied by McDowell, having at command a force equal, if not superior to his own. He was either obliged therefore to retreat through Centreville, which would carry him still further from the main body of Lee's army, or, to mass his force, assault us at Bristow Station and turn our right. He pursued the former course, and retired through Centreville. This mistake of Jackson's alone saved us from the serious consequences which would have followed this disobedience of orders on the part of Gen. Porter.

At nine o'clock on the night of the 27th, satisfied of Jackson's position, I sent orders to Gen. McDowell to push forward at the very earliest dawn of day, toward Manassas Junction from Gainesville, resting his right on the Manassas Gap Railroad and throwing his left well to the east. I directed Gen. Reno to march at the same hour from Greenwich, direct upon Manassas Junction, and Kearney to march at the same hour upon Bristow. This latter order was sent to Kearney to render my right at Bristow perfectly secure against the probable movement of Jackson in that direction. Kearney arrived at Bristow about 8 o'clock in the morning, Reno being on the left, and marching direct upon Manassas Junction. I immediately pushed Kearney forward in pursuit of Ewell, toward Manassas, followed by Hooker. Gen. Porter's corps did not arrive at Bristow until half-past ten o'clock in the morning; and the moment he found that Jackson had evacuated Manassas Junction, he requested permission to halt at Bristow and rest his men. Syke's division, of Porter's corps, had spent the whole day of the 27th, from 10 o'clock in the morning until daylight of the 28th, in camp at Warrenton Junction.

Morrell's Division of the same corps had arrived at Warrenton Junction during the day of the 27th, and also remained there during the whole of that night. Porter's corps was by far the freshest in the whole army, and should have been, and, I believe, was, in better condition for service than any troops we had. Gen. McDowell reported to me afterward that he had given orders for the movement of his command upon Manassas Junction at 2 o'clock at night, in accordance with the directions I had sent him, but that Gen. Sigel, who commanded his advance, and was at Gainesville, instead of moving forward from Gainesville at daylight, as he was ordered, was absolutely with his advance in that town as late as 7½ o'clock in the morning. Meantime, beginning about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, Jackson commenced evacuating Manassas Junction, and his troops were marching from that point in the direction of Centreville until 10 or 11 o'clock in the day. If the whole force under McDowell had moved forward as directed, and at the time specified, they would have intercepted Jackson's retreat toward Centreville by 8 o'clock in the morning, and I do not believe it would have been possible for Jackson to have crossed Bull Run, so closely engaged with our forces, without heavy loss. (See McDowell's report concerning the delay of Gen. Sigel.)

I reached Manassas Junction with Kearney's Division and Reno's Corps about 12 o'clock in the day of the 28th, less than an hour after Jackson in person had retired. I immediately pushed forward Hooker, Kearney, and Reno upon Centreville, and sent orders to Fitz John Porter to come forward to Manassas Junction. I also wrote to McDowell, and stated the facts so far as we were then able to ascertain them, and directed him to call back the whole of his force that had come in the direction of Manassas Junction, and to move forward upon Centreville. He had, however, without my knowledge, detached Ricketts' Division in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, and that division was no longer available in this movement toward Centreville. Late in the afternoon of the 28th, Kearney drove the enemy's rear-guard out of Centreville, and occupied that town, with his advance beyond it, about dark. The enemy retreated through Centreville, one portion of his force taking the road by Sudley Springs, and the other pursuing the Warrenton turnpike toward Gainesville, destroying the bridges on that road over Bull Run and Cub Run—McDowell, with his whole force, consisting of his own corps, (except Ricketts' Division,) Sigel's Corps and the division of Reynolds, marching in the direction of Centreville, encountered the advance of Jackson's force retreating toward Thoroughfare Gap, about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 28th. A severe action took place between King's Division, of McDowell's Corps, and the advance of Jackson, which was terminated by darkness. Each party maintained its ground. Gibbons' Brigade, of King's Division, which was in the advance of that division, sustained the brunt of the action, but was supported handsomely by Doubleday's Brigade, which came into action shortly after. This engagement, and its result, were reported to me, near Centreville, about 10 o'clock that night.

I felt sure then, and so stated, that there was no escape for Jackson. I accordingly sent orders to Gen. McDowell, as also to Gen. King, several times during the night of the 28th, and once by his own Staff officer, to hold his ground at all hazards, and prevent the retreat of Jackson to the West, and that at daylight in the morning our whole force from Centreville and Manassas Junction would be up with the enemy, who must be crushed between us. I also sent orders to Gen. Kearney to push forward at 1 o'clock that night, cautiously, from Centreville along the Warrenton Turnpike, to drive in the pickets of the enemy, and to keep closely in contact with him during the night; to rest his left on the Warrenton Turnpike, and throw his right well to the north, if possible across Little River Turnpike; at daylight in the morning to assault vigorously with his right advance; and that Hooker and Reno would be up with him very shortly after daydawn. I sent orders to Gen. Porter, whom I supposed to be at Manassas Junction, where he should have been, in compliance with my orders of the day previous, to move upon Centreville at the earliest dawn, and stated to him the position of the forces, and that a severe battle would undoubtedly be fought during the morning of the 29th. The only apprehension I had at that time was that Jackson might attempt to retreat to the north in the direction of Leesburgh, and for the purpose of preventing this, I directed Kearney to keep closely in contact with him during the whole of the night of the 28th. My force was so disposed that McDowell, Sigel and Reynolds, whose joint forces amounted to about 25,000 men, were immediately west of Jackson, and between him and Thoroughfare Gap, while Kearney, Hooker, Reno and Porter, about 25,000 strong, were to fall on the enemy from the east at daylight in the morning, or very shortly after. With this disposition of troops we were so far in advance of Longstreet, that by using our whole force vigorously, we should be able to crush Jackson before Longstreet could by any possibility reach the scene of action.

To my great disappointment, however, I learned, toward daylight, on the morning of the 29th, that King's Division had fallen back in the direction of Manassas Junction, thus leaving open the road to Thoroughfare Gap, and making new movements and dispositions of troops immediately necessary.

I submit herewith the reports of Gens. King, Gibbon, and Doubleday, of the action of the evening of the 28th, as also a detailed report of Gen. McDowell. The orders directing all these movements are also appended, and they bring the operations of the army up to the 29th of August. The losses in King's Division, in the action of the evening of the 28th, were principally in Gibbon's Brigade of that division, and numbered ——.

Gibbon's brigade consisted of some of the best troops in the service, and the conduct of both men and officers was gallant and distinguished. The report of Gen. King, herewith appended, exhibiting his high opinion of the conduct of this brigade, and of the officers who distinguished themselves in that action. The disposition of the troops on the west of Jackson having failed through Ricketts' movement toward Thoroughfare Gap, and the consequent withdrawal of King, an imminent change in the disposition and proposed movements of the troops for the succeeding day became necessary; and about daylight on the morning of the 29th, shortly after I received information of the withdrawal of King's division, I sent orders to Gen. Sigel, who was in the neighborhood of Groveton, supported by Reynolds' Division to attack the enemy vigorously as soon as it was light enough to see and bring him to a stand, if it were possible to do so. I instructed Gen. Heintzelman to push forward from Centreville toward Gainesville at the earliest dawn, with the Divisions of Hooker and Kearney, and directed Gen. Reno to follow closely in his rear; to use all speed, and as soon as they came up with the enemy to establish communication with Sigel, and attack with the utmost promptness and vigor. I also sent orders to Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, at Manassas Junction, to move forward with the utmost rapidity, with his own corps, and King's Division of McDowell's corps, which was supposed to be at that point, upon Gainesville, by the direct road from Manassas Junction to that place. I urged him to make all speed, that he might come up with the enemy and be able to turn his flank near where the War renton turnpike is intersected by the wood from Manassas Junction to Gainesville. Shortly after sending this order, I received a note from Gen. McDowell, whom I had not been able to find during the night of the 28th, dated at Manassas Junction, requesting that King's division might not be taken from his command. I immediately sent a joint order to Gens. McDowell and Porter, directing them, with their two corps, to march with all speed toward Gainesville, on the direct road from Manassas Junction. This order, which is appended, sets forth in detail the movements they were directed to make.

Sigel attacked the enemy about daylight on the morning of the 29th a mile or two east of Groveton, where he was soon joined by the divisions of Hooker and Kearney. Jackson fell back several miles, but was so closely pressed by these forces that he was compelled to make a stand, and to make the best defense possible. He accordingly took up a position with his left in the neighborhood of Sudley Springs, his right a little to the south of Warrenton turnpike, and his line covered by an old railroad-grade which leads from Gainesville in the direction of Leesburg. His batteries, which were numerous, and some of them of heavy caliber, were posted behind the ridges in the open ground on both sides of Warrenton turnpike, while the mass of his troops were sheltered in dense woods behind the railroad embankments.

I arrived on the field from Centreville about noon, and found the two armies confronting each other, both considerably cut up by the sharp action in which they had been engaged since daylight in the morning. Heintzelman's corps occupied the right of our line, in front or west of the Sudley Springs road. Gen. Sigel was on his left, with his line extended a short distance south of the Warrenton turnpike; the division of Gen. Schenck occupying the high ground to the left of that road. The extreme left was occupied by Gen. Reynolds. Gen. Reno's corps had reached the field, and the most of it had been pushed forward into action, leaving four regiments in reserve, and in rear of the centre of our line. Immediately after I reached the ground Gen. Sigel reported to me that his line was weak; that the divisions of Schurz and Steinwehr were much cut up, and ought to be drawn back from the front. I informed Gen. Sigel that this was utterly impossible, as there were no troops to replace them, and that he must hold his ground; that I would not again push his troops into action, as the corps of Porter and McDowell were moving forward from Manassas Junction, on the road to Gainesville, and must very soon be in position to fall upon the enemy's right flank, and probably upon his rear. I rode to the front of our line, and inspected it from right to left, giving the same information to Gens. Heintzelman and Reno. The troops were accordingly suffered to rest in their positions, and to resupply themselves with ammunition. From 12 until four o'clock very severe skirmishes occurred constantly at various points on our line, and were brought on at every indication the enemy made of a disposition to retreat. About two o'clock in the afternoon several pieces of artillery were discharged on the extreme right of the enemy's line, and I fully believed that Gens. Porter and McDowell had reached their positions and had become engaged with the enemy. I did not hear more than three shots fired, and was at a loss to know what had become of those two corps, or what was detaining them, but I received information shortly afterward that Gen. McDowell was advancing to join the main body by the Sudley Springs road, and would probably be up with us in two hours. At half-past 4 o'clock, I sent a peremptory order to Gen. Porter to push forward at once into action on the enemy's right, and if possible to turn his rear, stating to him generally the condition of things on the field in front of him. At about 5½ o'clock, when Gen. Porter should have been coming into action in compliance with this order, I directed Gens. Heintzelman and Reno to attack the enemy. The attack was made with great gallantry, and the whole of the left of the enemy was doubled back toward his centre, and our own forces, after a sharp conflict of an hour and a half, occupied the field of battle, with the dead and wounded of the enemy in our hands. In this attack, Grover's brigade of Hooker's division was particularly distinguished by a determined bayonet charge, breaking two of the enemy's lines and penetrating to the third before it could be checked. By this time Gen. McDowell had arrived on the field, and I pushed his corps immediately to the front, along the Warrenton turnpike, with orders to fall upon the enemy, who was retreating toward the pike from the direction of Sudley Springs. The attack along the turnpike was made by King's division at about sunset in the evening; but by that time the advance of the main body of the enemy, under Longstreet, had begun to reach the field, and King's division encountered a stubborn and determined resistance at a point about three-fourths of a mile in front of our line of battle.

While this attack was going on, the forces under Heintzelman and Reno continued to push back the left of the enemy in the direction of Warrenton turnpike, so that about 8 o'clock in the evening the greater portion of the field of battle was occupied by our army. Nothing was heard of Gen. Porter up to that time, and his force took no part whatever in the action, but were suffered by him to lie idle on their arms, within sight and sound of the battle during the whole day. So far as I know, he made no effort whatever to comply with my orders or to take any part in the action. I do not hesitate to say that if he had discharged his duty as became a soldier under the circumstances, and had made a vigorous attack on the enemy, as he was expected and directed to do, at any time up to 8 o'clock that night, we should have utterly crushed or captured the larger portion of Jackson's force before he could have been by any possibility sufficiently reinforced to have made an effective resistance. I did not myself feel for a moment that it was necessary for me, having given Gen. Porter an order to march toward the enemy, in a particular direction, to send him in addition specific orders to attack, it being his clear duty, and in accordance with every military precept, to have brought his forces into action wherever he encountered the enemy, when a furious battle with that enemy was raging during the whole day in his immediate presence. I believe, in fact I am positive, that at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, Gen. Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have fallen upon his rear; that if he had done so, we should have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet, and that the army of Gen. Lee would have been so crippled and checked by the destruction of this large force as to have been no longer in condition to prosecute further operations of an aggressive character.

Our losses during the 29th were very heavy, but no separate returns of killed and wounded for that day have been made to me. I believe, from all I could learn from corps commanders, and so reported, that our loss during that day was not less than six or eight thousand killed and wounded, and I think this estimate will be confirmed by the general reports, which cover the losses during the battles of the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th August, and the 1st of September. My estimate of the loss of the enemy, reported to the Department on the morning of the 30th, was based upon the statements made to me by Gens. Hooker and Kearney, who had been over the whole field on the left. Gen. Hooker estimated the loss of the enemy as at least two to one, and Gen. Kearney as at least three to one of our own.

Every indication, during the night of the 29th and up to 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, pointed to the retreat of the enemy from our front. Paroled prisoners of our own, taken on the evening of the 29th, and who came into our lines on the morning of the 30th, reported the enemy retreating during the whole night in the direction of and along the Warrenton turnpike. Gens. McDowell and Heintzelman, who reconnoitered the positions held by the enemy's left on the evening of the 29th, confirmed this statement. They reported to me that the positions occupied by the enemy's left had been evacuated, and that there was every indication that he was retreating in the direction of Gainesville.

On the morning of the 30th, as may be supposed, our troops, who had been so continually marching and fighting for so many days, were in a state of great exhaustion. They had had little to eat for two days previous, and artillery and cavalry horses had been in harness and saddled continuously for ten days, and had had no forage for two days previous. It may easily be imagined how little these troops, after such severe labors, and after undergoing such hardship and privation, were in condition for active and efficient service. I had telegraphed to the General-in-Chief on the [illegible] our condition, and had begged of him to have rations and forage sent forward to us from Alexandria with all dispatch. I informed him of the imminent need of cavalry horses to enable the cavalry belonging to the army to perform any service whatever. About daylight of the 30th, I received a note from Gen. Franklin—herewith appended—written by direction of Gen. McClellan, and dated at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 29th, informing me that rations and forage would be loaded into the available wagons and cars at Alexandria, as soon as I would send back a cavalry escort to bring out the trains. Such a letter, when we were fighting the enemy, and Alexandria was swarming with troops, needs no comment. Bad as was the condition of our cavalry, I was in no situation to spare troops from the front, nor could they have gone to Alexandria and returned within the time by which we must have had provisions or have fallen back in the direction of Washington. Nor do I yet see what service cavalry could have rendered in guarding railroad trains. It was not until I received this letter that I began to feel discouraged and nearly hopeless of any successful issue to the operations with which I was charged; but I felt it to be my duty, notwithstanding the desperate condition of my command, from great fatigue, from want of provisions and forage, and from the small hope that I had of any effective assistance from Alexandria, to hold my position at all hazards and under all privations, unless overwhelmed by the superior forces of the enemy. I had received no sort of information of any troops coming forward to my assistance since the 24th, and did not expect, on the morning of the 30th, that any assistance would reach me from the direction of Washington; but I determined again to give battle to the enemy on the 30th, and at least to lay on such blows as would cripple him as much as possible, and delay as long as practicable any further advance toward the capital. I accordingly prepared to renew the engagement. At that time my effective forces, greatly reduced by losses in killed, wounded, missing and broken-down men, during the severe operations of two or three days and nights previous; the sharp actions of Hooker, King and Ricketts on the 27th and 28th, and the furious battle on the 29th, were estimated by me and others as follows: McDowell's corps, including Reynolds's division, twelve thousand men; Sigel's corps, seven thousand; Reno's corps, seven thousand; Heintzelman's corps, seven thousand; Porter's corps, which had been in no engagement and was, or ought to have been, perfectly fresh, I estimated at about twelve thousand men, including the brigade of Piatt, which formed a part of Sturgis' division, and the only portion that ever joined me. But of this force the brigades of Piatt and of Griffin, numbering, as I understood, about five thousand men had been suffered to march off at daylight on the 30th to Centreville, and were not available for operations on that day. This reduced Porter's effective force in the field to about seven thousand men, which gave me a total force of forty thousand men. Banks' corps, about five thousand strong, was at Bristow Station, in charge of the railroad trains, and of a portion of the wagon trains of the army, still at that place. Between 12 and 2 o'clock in the day I advanced the corps of Porter, supported by King's division of McDowell's corps, to attack the enemy along the Warrenton turnpike; at the same time I directed Heintzelman and Reno, on our right, to push forward to the left and front toward Warrenton turnpike, and attack the enemy's left in flank if possible. For a short time Ricketts' division of McDowell's corps was placed in support of this movement on our right.

It was necessary for me to act thus promptly, and make the attack, as I had not the time, for want of provisions and forage, to await an attack from the enemy, nor did I think it good to do under the circumstances. During the whole night of the 29th, and the morning of the 30th, the advance of the main army, under Lee, was arriving on the field to reinforce Jackson, so that by 12 or 1 o'clock in the day we were confronted by forces greatly superior to our own; and these forces were being every moment largely increased by fresh arrivals of the enemy from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. Every moment of delay increased the odds against us, and I therefore advanced to the attack as rapidly as I was able to bring my forces into action. Shortly after Gen. Porter moved forward to the attack by the Warrenton turnpike, and the assault on the enemy was begun by Heintzelman and Reno on the right, it became apparent that the enemy was massing his troops, as fast as they arrived on the field, on his right, and was moving forward from that direction to turn our left; at which point it was plain he intended to make his main attack—I accordingly directed Gen. McDowell to recall Ricketts' division immediately from our right, and post it on the left of our line. The attack of Porter was neither vigorous nor persistent, and his troops soon retired in considerable confusion. As soon as they commenced to fall back the enemy advanced to the assault, and our whole line, from right to left, was soon furiously engaged. The main attack of the enemy was made upon our left, but was met with stubborn resistance by the divisions of Gen. Schenck, Gen. Milroy and Gen. Reynolds, who, shortly after the action began, were reinforced on their left and rear by the whole division of Ricketts' division. The action raged furiously for several hours, the enemy bringing up his heavy reserves, and pouring mass after mass of his troops upon our left. So greatly superior in number were his forces, that, while overpowering us on our left, he was able to assault us also with superior forces on our right. Porter's forces were rallied and brought to a halt as they were retiring to the rear. As soon as they could be used, I pushed them forward to support our left, and they there rendered distinguished service, especially the brigade of regulars under Col. Buchanan.

Tower's brigade of Rickett's division was pushed forward into action in support of Reynolds' division, and was led forward in person by Gen. Tower with conspicuous skill and gallantry. The conduct of that brigade, in plain view of all the forces on our left, was especially distinguished, and drew forth hearty and enthusiastic cheers. The example of this brigade was of great service, and infused new spirit into all troops who witnessed their intrepid conduct. Reno's corps was also withdrawn from its position on our right centre late in the afternoon, and thrown into the action on our left, where it behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

Notwithstanding these great disadvantages, our troops held their ground with the utmost firmness and obstinacy. The losses on both sides were very heavy. By dark our left had been forced back about half or three-quarters of a mile, but still remained firm and unbroken, and still covered the turnpike in our rear.

About 6 o'clock in the afternoon I heard accidentally that Franklin's corps had arrived at a point about four miles East of Centreville, and twelve miles in our rear, and that it was only about 8,000 strong. The result of the battle of the 30th, the very heavy losses we had suffered, and the complete prostration of our troops from hunger and fatigue, made it plain to me that we were no longer able, in the face of such overwhelming odds, to maintain our position so far to the front; nor could we have been able to do so under any circumstances, suffering, as were the men and horses from fatigue and hunger, and weakened by the heavy losses incident to the uncommon hardships which they had suffered.

About 8 o'clock at night, therefore, I sent written instructions to the commanders of corps to withdraw leisurely toward Centreville, and stated to them what route each should pursue, and where they should take post. Gen. Reno was instructed, with his whole corps, to cover the movement of the army toward Centreville. The withdrawal was made slowly, quietly and in good order, no pursuit whatever having been attempted by the enemy. A division of infantry, with its batteries, was posted to cover the crossing at Cub Run.

The exact losses in this battle I am unable to give, as the reports received from the corps commanders only exhibit the aggregate losses during the whole of the operations from Aug. 22 to Sept. 2. Before leaving the field that night, I sent orders to Gen. Banks, at Bristow Station, to destroy the railroad trains and such of the stores in them as he was unable to carry off, and join me at Centreville. I had previously sent him orders to throw into each wagon of the army trains as much as possible of the stores from the railroad cars, and to be sure and bring off with him, from Warrenton Junction and Bristow Station, all the ammunition and all the sick and wounded that could be transported, and for this purpose, if it were necessary, to throw out the personal baggage, tents, &c., from the regimental trains. These several orders are appended. At no time during Aug. 28, 29, 30 and 31, was the road between Bristow Station and Centreville interrupted by the enemy. The whole of the trains of the army were on that road, in charge of Gen. Banks, and covered and protected by his whole corps. If any of these wagons were lost, as I believe none were, it was wholly without necessity. I enter thus specifically into this matter, and submit the orders sent to Gen. Banks, and his subsequent report to me, because no part of the misrepresentation of this campaign has been greater than the statement of our heavy loss of wagons and supplies. The orders submitted will show conclusively that every arrangement was made, in the utmost detail, for the security of our trains and supplies, and I am quite convinced that Gen. Banks is not the man to neglect the duty with which he was charged.

I arrived at Centreville between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 30th. On the same night I sent orders to the corps commanders to report to me in person as early after daylight as possible on the morning of the 31st, and on that morning the troops were directed to be posted as follows: Porter was to occupy the intrenchments on the north or right of Centreville; Franklin on his left, in the intrenchments; in rear of Centreville, between Franklin and Porter, as a support, was posted the corps of Heintzelman; Sigel occupied the intrenchments on the left and south side of the town, with Reno on his left and rear. Banks was ordered to take post as soon as he arrived, on the north side of Bull Run, and to cover the bridge on the road from Centreville to Manassas Junction; Sumner, as soon as he arrived, was ordered to take post between Centreville and Chantilly, and to occupy Chantilly in force; McDowell was posted about two miles in the rear of Centreville, on the road to Fairfax Court-House. Ammunition trains and some provisions were gotten up on the 31st, and all corps commanders were notified, by special order to each, that the ammunition trains were parked immediately in rear of Centerville, and were directed to send officers to procure such ammunition as was needed in their respective corps. I directed the whole of the trains of the army to be unloaded at Centreville, and sent to Fairfax Station to bring up forage and rations.

We remained during the whole day of the 31st resting the men, getting up supplies of provisions, and resupplying the commands with ammunition.

The enemy's cavalry appeared in force in front of our advance at Cub Run, during the morning of the 31st, but made no attempt to cross, and no attack upon our troops posted there. A few pieces of artillery were fired, but with no result on either side.

The whole force that I had at Centreville, as reported to me by the corps commanders, on the morning of the 1st of September, after receiving the corps of Sumner and Franklin, was as follows: McDowell's corps, 10,000 men; Sigel's corps, about 7,000; Heintzelman's corps, about 6,000; Reno's, 6,000; Banks', 5,000; Sumner's, 11,000; Franklin's, 8,000—in all 63,000 men. From these forces two brigades, as I before stated, had been sent to Fairfax Station, to guard the trains and the dépôt at that place, which makes it necessary to deduct 4,000 men. It is proper for me to state here, and do it with regret and reluctance, that at least one-half of this great diminution of our forces was occasioned by skulking and straggling from the army. The troops which were brought into action fought with all gallantry and determination, but thousand of men straggled away from their commands, and were not in any action. I had posted several men in rear of the field of battle, on the 29th of August, and although many thousand stragglers and skulkers were arrested by them, many others passed round through the woods, and did not rejoin their commands during the remainder of the campaign. I had telegraphed to the General-in-Chief, from Rappahannock Station, on the 22d, this practice of straggling was very common, and was reducing our force considerably, even at that time. I also sent orders, on the same day, to Gen. Sturgis, to arrest all stragglers arriving at Alexandria; to confine them in military prisons, and to bring them to speedy trial. The active and incessant movements of the army prevented me, during the whole of this campaign, from giving that attention to the subject, except in orders, which ought to be and must be given to it, to preserve efficiency and discipline among any troops. Our cavalry at Centreville was completely broken down, no horses whatever having reached us to remount it. Gens. Buford and Bayard, commanding the whole of the cavalry force of the army, reported to me that there were not five horses to the company that could be forced into a trot. It was impossible, therefore, to cover our front with cavalry, or to make cavalry reconnoissances, as is usual and necessary in front of an army.

I directed Gen. Sumner, on the morning of the 1st of September, to push forward a reconnoissance of two brigades toward the Little River Turnpike, to ascertain if the enemy were making any movements in the direction of Germantown or Fairfax Court-House. The enemy was found moving again slowly toward our right; heavy columns of his force being in march toward Fairfax along Little River Pike. The main body of our forces was so much broken down, and so completely exhausted that they were in no condition, even on the 1st of September, for any active operations against the enemy; but I determined to attack at daylight on the 2d of September, in front of Chantilly. The movement of the enemy had become so developed by the afternoon of the 1st, and was so evidently directed to Fairfax Court-House, with a view of turning my right, that I made the necessary disposition of troops to fight a battle between the Little River Pike and the road from Centreville to Fairfax Court-House. I sent Gen. Hooker early in the afternoon to Fairfax Court-House, and directed him to assemble all the troops that were in the vicinity, and to push forward to Germantown with his advance. I directed McDowell to move back along the road to Fairfax Court-House, as far as Difficult Creek, and to connect by his right with Hooker. Reno was to push forward to the north of the road from Centreville to Fairfax, in the direction of Chantilly. Heintzelman's corps was directed to take post on the road between Centreville and Fairfax, immediately in the rear of Reno. Franklin took post on McDowell's left and rear; Sumner was posted on the left of Heintzelman, while the corps of Sigel and Porter were directed to unite with the right of Sumner; Banks was instructed with the wagon trains of the army to pursue the old Braddock road and come into the Alexandria turnpike in rear of Fairfax Court-house. Just before sunset on the 1st, the enemy attacked us on our right, but was met by Hooker, McDowell, Reno, and Kearney's division of Heintzelman's corps. A very severe action occurred in the midst of a terrific thunder-storm, and was terminated shortly after dark. The enemy was driven back entirely from our front, but during that engagement we lost two of the best, and one of our most distinguished officers—Major-Gen. Kearney and Brig.-Gen. Stevens—who were both killed while gallantly leading their commands, and in front of their line of battle. It is unnecessary for me to say one word of commendation of two officers who were so well and widely known to the country. Words cannot express my sense of the zeal, the gallantry, and the sympathy of that most earnest and accomplished soldier, Major-Gen. Kearney. In him the country has suffered a loss which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair. He died as he would have wished to die, and as became his heroic character.

On the morning of the 2d of September, the enemy still continuing his movements toward our right, my whole force was posted behind Difficult Creek, from Flint Hill to the Alexandria turnpike. Although we were quite able to maintain our position at that place until the stragglers could be collected, and the army, after its labors and perils, put into condition for effective service, I considered it advisable, for reasons which developed themselves at Centreville, and were apparent to the General-in-Chief, and are set forth herewith in the appendix, that the troops should be drawn back to the intrenchments in front of Washington, and that some reorganization should be made of them, in order that earlier effective service should be secured than was possible in their condition at that time. I received orders about 12 o'clock on the 2d of September to draw back the forces within the intrenchments, which was done in good order, and without any interruption by the enemy.

The reasons which induced me, before I took the field in Virginia, to express to the Government my desire to be relieved from the command of the Army of Virginia, and to return to the West, existed in equal if not in greater force at this time than when I first stated them. I accordingly renewed urgently my application to be relieved. The Government assented to it with some reluctance, and I was transferred to the Department of the Northwest, for which department I left Washington on the 7th of September.

It seems proper for me, since so much misrepresentation has been put into circulation as to the support I received from the army of the Potomac, to state precisely what forces of that army came under my command, and were at any time engaged in the active operations of the campaign. Reynold's division of Pennsylvania reserves, about 2,500 strong, joined me on the 23d of August, at Rappahannock station. The corps of Heintzelman and Porter, about 18,000 strong, joined me on the 26th and 27th of August at Warrenton Junction. The Pennsylvania reserves, under Reynolds, and Heintzelman's corps, consisting of Hooker and Kearney, rendered most gallant and efficient service in all the operations which occurred after they had reported to me. Porter's corps, from unnecessary and unusual delays, and frequent and flagrant disregard of my orders, took no part whatever, except in the action of the 30th of August. This small fraction of 20,500 men was all of the 91,000 veteran troops from Harrison's Landing which ever drew trigger under my command, or in any way took part in that campaign. By the time that the corps of Franklin and Sumner, 19,000 strong, joined me at Centreville, the original army of Virginia, as well as the corps of Heintzelman, and the division of Reynolds, had been so much cut up in the severe actions in which they had been engaged, and were so much broken down and diminished in numbers by the constant and excessive duties they had performed, that they were in little condition for any effective service whatever, and required and should have had some days of rest to put them in anything like condition to perform their duties in the field.

Such is the history of a campaign, substantiated by documents written during the operations, and hereto appended, which has been misunderstood to an extent perhaps unparalleled in the history of warfare. I submit it here to the public judgment, with all confidence that it will be fairly and deliberately considered, and a just verdict pronounced upon it, and upon the army engaged in it. Upon such unbiased judgment I am very willing (setting aside any previous record I have made during the war) to rest my reputation as a soldier. I shall submit cheerfully to the verdict of my countrymen; but I desire that that verdict shall be rendered upon a full knowledge of the facts.

I well understood, as does every military man, how difficult and how thankless was the duty devolved upon me; and I am not ashamed to say that I would gladly have avoided it if I could have done so consistently with my sense of duty to the Government. To confront with a small army vastly superior forces; to fight battles without hope of victory, but only to gain time, and to embarrass and delay the forward movement of the enemy, is of all duties the most hazardous and the most difficult which can be imposed upon any General or any army. While such operations required the highest courage and endurance on the part of the troops, they are perhaps unlikely to be understood or appreciated, and the results, however successful, have little in them to attract popular attention and applause.

At no time could I have hoped to fight a successful battle with the immensely superior force of the enemy which confronted me, and which was able at any time to outflank me and bear my small army to the dust. It was only by constant movement, by incessant watchfulness and hazardous skirmishes and battles that the forces under my command were not overwhelmed, while at the same time the enemy was embarrassed and delayed in his advance upon Washington until the forces from the Peninsula were *at length* assembled for the defence of the city. I did hope that, in the course of these operations, the enemy might commit some imprudence or leave some opening, of which I could take such advantage as to gain, at least, a partial victory over his forces. This opportunity was presented by the advance of Jackson upon Manassas Junction; but, although the best dispositions possible, under the circumstances, were ordered, the object was frustrated in a manner and by causes which are now well understood. I am gratified that the conduct of that campaign, every detail of which was communicated, day by day, to the General-in-Chief, was fully approved by him and by the Government, and I now gladly submit the subject to the judgment of the country.

Gen. Banks rendered most efficient and faithful service throughout the campaign, and his conduct at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the operations on the Upper Rappahannock, was marked by great coolness, intrepidity and zeal. Gen. McDowell led his corps during the whole of the campaign, with ability and vigor, and I am greatly indebted to him for zealous and distinguished service both in the battle of the 29th and 30th August, and in the operations which preceded and succeeded those battles. Gen. Sigel rendered useful service in reorganizing and putting in condition the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, and made many valuable and highly important reconnoissances during the operations of the campaign. I cannot express myself too highly of the zealous, gallant and cheerful manner in which Gen. Reno deported himself from the beginning to the end of the operations. Ever prompt, earnest and soldierly, he was the model of an accomplished soldier and a gallant gentleman, and his loss has been a heavy blow to the army and to the country.

Gen. Heintzelman performed his duty faithfully and honestly, while the commanders of the divisions of his corps (Gens. Kearney and Hooker) have that place in the public estimation which they have earned by many gallant and heroic actions and which renders it unnecessary for me to do aught except pay this tribute to the memory of one and to the rising fame of the other. Gens. Williams, Augur, Crawford, Green, Geary, Carroll and Prince of Banks's Corps, have been already noticed for their gallant and distinguished conduct at Cedar Mountain. Gens. King and Ricketts of McDowell's Corps led their divisions throughout the operatins with skill and efficiency, and Gen. King, before he marched from Fredericksburgh, rendered important service in organizing and dispatching the expeditions which on several occasions broke up the line of the Virginia and Central Railroad. Gens. Patrick, Doubleday, Gibbon, Hartsuff, Duryea and Tower commanded their brigades in the various operations of this campaign, with ability and zeal. The last-named officer especially was particularly distinguished by the long marches which he made, by his untiring activity and by the distinguished gallantry he displayed in the action of the 30th of August, in which action he was severely wounded at the head of his brigade. Gen. Hatch, after being relieved from the command of the cavalry of Banks' Corps, was assigned to the command of an infantry brigade in King's Division of McDowell's Corps, and during part of the operations was in command of that division, and rendered good service. Gens. Schenck and Milroy, of Sigel's Corps, exhibited great gallantry and zeal throughout the operations. They were engaged actively in the battles of the 29th and 30th of August, and their commands were among the last to leave the field of battle on the night of the 30th, Gen. Schenck being severely wounded on that day.

I must also mention in high terms the conduct of Gens. Schurz, Stahel and Steinwehr, during the actions of the 29th and 30th. Gens. Birney, Robinson and Grover, of Heintzelman's Corps, commanded their brigades during the actions of the 29th and 30th, and Birney, during the action of the 1st of September, with zeal and gallantry, and Gens. Birney and Grover were especially distinguished in the actions of the 29th and 30th of August, and Birney also in the engagement of the 1st of September.

Gen. Stevens, of Reno's Corps, was zealous and active throughout the operations, and distinguished himself in the most conspicuous manner during the battles of the 29th and 30th of August. He was killed at the head of his command in the battle near Chantilly on the 1st September, and his death will be deeply felt by the army and the country. Lieut.-Col. R. C. Buchanan, commanding a brigade of regulars of Porter's Corps, was noticeable for distinguished service in the afternoon of the 30th of August. Of the conduct of the other officers commanding divisions or brigades of Porter's Corps, I know nothing, having received no report from that officer of the operations of his corps. Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, merits the highest commendation at my hands. Prompt, active, and energetic, he commanded his division with distinguished ability throughout the operations, and performed his duties in all situations with zeal and fidelity. Gens. Seymour and Meade, of that division, in like manner performed their duties with ability and gallantry, and in all fidelity to the Government and to the army. Gen. Sturges arrived at Warrenton Junction on the 26th of August with Piatt's Brigade of his division, the only portion of that division which ever joined me. This brigade was temporarily attached to the army corps of Fitz John Porter, and although misled in consequence of orders to follow Griffin's Brigade of that Corps, which, for some unexplained reason, strayed from its corps to Centreville on the 30th of August, was led forward from that place by Gens. Sturgis and Piatt as soon as it was discovered that Griffin did not intend to go forward to the field of battle, and reported to me, late in the afternoon of that day. Shortly afterward the brigade was thrown forward into action on our left, where they acquitted themselves with great courage. Brig.-Gen. Sturgis, as well as Gen. Piatt, deserve especial mention for the soldierly feeling which induced them, after being thus misled, and with the bad example of Griffin before their eyes, to push forward with such zeal and alacrity to the field of battle, and for the valuable services which they rendered in the action of the 30th of August. Gens. Bayard and Buford commanded all of the cavalry belonging to the Army of Virginia. Their duties were peculiarly arduous and hazardous, and it is not too much to say, that throughout the operations, from the first to the last day of the campaign, scarce a day passed that these officers did not render services which entitles them to the gratitude of the Government. The detachment of the signal corps with the various army corps rendered most important service, and I cannot speak too highly of the value of that corps, and of the important information which, from time to time, they communicated to me. They were many times in positions of extreme peril, but were always prompt and ready to encounter any danger in the discharge of their duties. Brig.-Gen. Julius White, with one brigade, was in the beginning of the campaign placed in command at Winchester. He was selected for that position because I felt entire confidence in his courage and ability, and during the whole of his service there he performed his duty with the utmost efficiency, and relieved me entirely from any apprehension concerning that region of the country. He was withdrawn from his position by orders direct from Washington, and passed from under my command. I transmit herewith reports of corps division, and brigade commanders, which will be found to embrace all the details of their respective operations, and which do justice to the officers and soldiers under their command. To my personal staff I owe much gratitude and many thanks. Their duties were particularly arduous, and at times led them into the midst of the various actions in which we were engaged. It is saying little when I state that they were zealous, untiring, and efficient through the campaign. To Brig.-Gen. Roberts, in particular, I am indebted for services marked throughout by skill, courage, and unerring judgment, and worthy of the solid reputation as a soldier he has acquired by many previous years of faithful and distinguished military service. I desire also especially to mention Brig.-Gen. Elliott, Surgeon McParlin, Col. Beckwith, Lieut. Col. T. C. H. Smith, Capt. Piper, Chief of Artillery, Capt. Merriett of the Engineers, and Lieut. Shunk, Chief of Ordnance. I must also honorably mention the following members of my staff, the conduct of all of whom met my hearty approval and merits high commendation: Cols. Macomb, Clary, Marshall, Butler, Morgan, and Welch; Majors Selfridge, and Meline; Capts. Archer, Douglas Pope, Haight, Atcheson, De Kay, Piatt, Paine, Strother. Mr. McCain, confidential telegraph operator at my headquarters, accompanied me throughout the campaign, and was at all times eminently useful and efficient. My personal escort, consisting of two small companies of the First Ohio Cavalry, numbering about one hundred men, performed more arduous service probably than any troops in the campaign. As orderlies, messengers, and guards they passed many sleepless nights and weary days. Their conduct in all the operations, as in every battle, was marked by uncommon activity and gallantry. The reports of corps, division, and brigade commanders, herewith submitted, exhibit the loss in killed, wounded, and missing in their respective commands. No report of any description has been received from the army corps of Banks and Reno.

I am, General, respectfully, your obedient,
JNO. POPE, Maj.-General.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff and Engineers, Headquarters of the Army.

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Rappahannock to be Held at all Hazards.

We make the following selection from the official documents which accompany the report.

United States Military Telegraph from
War Department, Washington, Aug. 18, 1862.

To Gen. Pope:

I fully approve your movement. I hope to push a part of Burnside's forces to near Barnett's Ford by to-morrow night, to assist you in holding that pass. Stand firm on the line of the Rappahannock till I can help you. Fight hard and aid will soon come.

H. W. HALLECK, Gen.-in-Chief.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A.D.C.

[Copy.] Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Rappahannock Station, Aug. 20, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

Your dispatch of yesterday, received last night. I shall mass my whole force along what is known as Marsh Run, about two and a half or three miles northeast of Rappahannock Ford, occupying Kelly's Ford with an advanced guard from my left, Rappahannock Ford with an advanced guard from the centre, and picketing strongly with cavalry the fords above me as far as the road from Sperryville to Warrenton. If the enemy attempt to turn my right by the way of Sulphur Springs, they will probably march direct on Warrenton, from which place a good turnpike conducts to Washington. Such a movement, however, will expose their flank and rear, and you may be sure I will not lose the opportunity. My right will be considerably diffused along the railroad, as far at least as Bealton Station. What relations with me will the corps of Fitz-John Porter have? I should like to know exactly. I am going out to post my command. I have heard from Reno. He crossed safely yesterday at Kelly's Ford and Barnett's Ford. The enemy so far has made no movement in advance. I think they are not yet ready, for want of transportation for supplies, to cross the Rapidan.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut. Col. and A.D.C.

DISPATCHES AND ORDERS SENT AND RECEIVED FROM AUG. 21 TO AUG. 24 INCLUSIVE.

United States Military Telegraph, received Aug. 21, 1862, from War Department, Washington.

To Gen. Pope:

I have telegraphed Gen. Burnside to know at what hour he can reinforce Reno. Am waiting his answer. Every effort must be made to hold the Rappahannock. Large forces will be in to-morrow.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Rappahannock Station, Aug. 21, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

The enemy has made no further advance since yesterday afternoon, but his cavalry pickets are in plain view of our front. After full examination of the ground, I have determined to maintain the line of the Rappahannock instead of Marsh Creek. I have accordingly occupied advanced and commanding positions on the south side of the river, and have three bridges beside the fords, to connect with them. The main body of my command is posted along the north side of the river, having easy access to the front. I have masked the fords above and below me with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and have no concern about any attack in the front, though, as previously suggested, my right can be turned at considerable distance above me. This, however, will require time, and will be, beside, a hazardous operation. We drew back behind the Rappahannock in perfect order, without leaving any article whatsoever.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A.D C.

United States Military Telegraph.
From Department Washington, Aug. 21, 1862.

To Gen. Pope:

I have just sent General Burnside's reply. General Cox's forces are coming in from Parkersburgh, and will be here to-morrow and the next day. Dispute every inch of ground and fight like the devil, till we can reinforce you. Forty-eight hours more, and we can make you strong enough. Don't yield an inch if you can help it.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A.D.C.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Aug. 22—9:15 P. M.

Gen. Halleck:

Reports from our forces near Sulphur Springs just in. Enemy was crossing river to-day at Sulphur, and on the road from Warrenton to Sperryville; he is still in heavy force at Rappahannock Ford, and above, and my rear is entirely exposed, if I move toward Sulphur Springs or Warrenton. I must do one of two things: either fall back and meet Heintzelman behind Cedar Run, or cross the Rappahannock with my whole force and assail the enemy's flank and rear. I must do one or the other at daylight. Which shall it be? I incline to the latter, but don't want to interfere with your plans.

(Signed,) JNO. POPE, Major-General.

A true copy. T. C. H. Smith,
Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

United States Military Telegraph.
Received Aug. 22, 1862. From War Department, Washington, 22d, 1862—11 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Pope:

I think the latter of your two propositions the best. I also think you had better stop Heintzelman's Corps, and the troops of Sturgis and Cox, as they arrive to-morrow at Warrenton Junction, instead of taking them to Bealton.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Rappahannock Station, Aug. 23, 1862—9 A. M.

The heavy storm of yesterday and last night has caused the river to rise six feet. There are no longer any fords, and the bridges are carried away. I succeeded in time in withdrawing my advanced forces from the south side of the river. The movement across the river on the enemy's flank and rear is therefore impossible. The enemy's forces on this side, which have crossed at Sulphur Springs and Hedgeman's River, are cut off from those on the south side. I march at once with my whole force on Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, and Warrenton, in the hope to destroy these forces before the river runs down. The rain still continues, and I think we are good for thirty-six hours. As soon as I have effected this purpose, which I expect to do by an early hour to-morrow, I shall move back, detaching a large force to reopen my communications at Catlett's and send forward supplies. If Heintzelman and Cox move quickly it will be easy to hold the Rappahannock, leaving the enemy much damaged by his attempt to turn our right. You may not hear from me before to-morrow night.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A.D.C.

GEN. POPE WISHES AN ENDORSEMENT OF HIS OPERATIONS.

Headquarters, Army of Virginia, Aug. 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Halleck:

Your dispatch just received. Of course I shall be ready to recross the Rappahannock at a moment's notice. You will see from the positions taken that each army corps is on the best road across the river. You wished forty-eight hours to assemble the forces from the Peninsula beyond the Rappahannock, and four days have passed without the enemy yet being permitted to cross. I don't think he is ready yet to do so. In ordinary dry weather the Rappahannock can be crossed almost anywhere, and these crossing-places are best protected by concentrating at central positions to strike any force which attempts to cross. I had clearly understood that you wished to unite our whole forces before a forward movement was begun, and that I must take care to keep united with Burnside on my left, so that no movement to separate us could be made. This withdrew me lower down the Rappahannock than I wished to come. I am not acquainted with your views, as you seem to suppose, and would be glad to know them as far as my own position and operations are concerned. I understood you clearly that at all hazards I was to prevent the enemy from passing the Rappahannock. This I have done, and shall do. I don't like to be on the defensive if I can help it, but must be so as long as I am tied to Burnside's forces, not yet wholly arrived at Fredericksburgh. Please let me know, if it can be done, what is to be my own command, and if I am to act independently against the enemy. I certainly understood that, as soon as the whole of our forces were concentrated, you designed to take command in person, and that when everything was ready, we were to move forward in concert. I judge from the tone of your dispatch that you are dissatisfied with something. Unless I know what it is, of course I can't correct it. The troops arriving here come in fragments. Am I to assign them to brigades and corps? I would suppose not, as several of the new regiments coming have been assigned to army corps directly from your office. In case I commence offensive operations I must know what forces I am to take and what you wish left, and what connection must be kept up with Burnside. It has been my purpose to conform my operations to your plans, yet I was not informed when McClellan evacuated Harrison's, so that I might know what to expect in that direction; and when I say these things, in no complaining spirit, I think you know well that I am anxious to do everything to advance your plans of campaign. I understood that this army was to maintain the line of the Rappahannock until all the forces from the Peninsula had united behind that river. I have done so. I understood distinctly that I was not to hazard anything except for this purpose, as delay was what was wanted.

The enemy this morning has pushed a considerable infantry force up opposite Waterloo Bridge, and is planting batteries, and long lines of his infantry are moving up from Jeffersonville toward Sulphur Springs. His whole force, as far as can be ascertained, is massed in front of me from railroad crossing of Rappahannock around to Warrenton Bridge, their main body being opposite Sulphur Springs.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

[Extracts.]

United States Military Telegraph—Received Aug. 26, 1862. From War Department 11.45 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Pope:

Not the slightest dissatisfaction has been felt in regard to your operations on the Rappahannock. The main object has been accomplished in getting up troops from the Peninsula, although they have been delayed by storms. Moreover, the telegraph has been interrupted, leaving us for a time ignorant of the progress of the evacuation.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Gen. in Chief.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lt.-Col. and A. D. C.

THE WHOLE CROWD TO BE BAGGED.

Headquarters, Bristow, Aug. 27, 1862—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. Kearny:

At the very earliest blush of dawn push forward with your command with all speed to this place. You cannot be more than three or four miles distant. Jackson, A. P. Hill and Ewell are in front of us. Hooker has had a severe fight with them to-day. McDowell marches upon Manassas Junction from Gainesville to-morrow at daybreak. Reno upon the same place at the same hour. I want you here at day-dawn, if possible, and we shall bag the whole crowd. Be prompt and expeditious, and never mind wagon trains or roads till this affair is over. Lieut. Brooks will deliver you this communication. He has one for Gen. Reno and one for Gen. McDowell. Please have these dispatches sent forward instantly by a trusty staff officer, who will be sure to deliver them without fail, and make him bring back a receipt to you before daylight. Lieut. Brooks will remain with you and bring you to this camp. Use the cavalry I send you to escort your staff officer to McDowell and Reno.

JOHN POPE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A.D.C.

Headquarters Army of Virginia, near Bull Run,
Aug. 28, 1862—9:50 P. M.

Major-Gen. Kearny:

General: Gen. McDowell has intercepted the retreat of the enemy and is now in the front. Sigel on the right of McDowell. Unless he can escape by by-paths leading to the north, to-night he must be captured. I desire you to move forward at 1 o'clock to-night even if you can carry with you no more than 2,000 men, though I trust you will carry with you the larger part of your division. Pursue the turnpike from Centreville to Warrenton. The enemy is not more than three and a half miles from you. Advance cautiously and drive in the enemy's pickets to-night, and at early dawn attack him vigorously. Hooker shall be close behind you. Extend your right well toward the north and push forward your right wing well in the attack. Be sure to march not later than 1, with all the men you can take.

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

FALLING BACK.

Centreville, Aug. 30, 1862—9:45 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We have had a terrific battle again to-day. The enemy, largely reinforced, assaulted our position early to-day. We held our ground firmly until 6 o'clock P. M., when the enemy, massing heavy forces on our left, forced back that wing about half a mile. At dark we held that position. Under all the circumstances, both horses and men having been two days without food, and the enemy greatly outnumbering us, I thought it best to move back to this place at dark. The movement has been made in perfect order and without loss. The troops are in good heart, and marched off the field without the least hurry or confusion. Their conduct was very fine. The battle was most furious for hours, without cessation, and the losses on both sides very heavy. The enemy is badly whipped, and we shall do well enough. Do not be uneasy. We will hold our own here. The labors and hardships of this army for two or three weeks have been beyond description. We have delayed the enemy as long as possible without losing the army. We have damaged him heavily, and I think the army entitled to the gratitude of the country. Be easy. Everything will go well.

(Signed) JNO. POPE, Major-General.

P. S.—We have lost nothing—neither guns nor wagons.

August 30, 1862—6:20 P. M.

Gen. Banks:

Destroy the public property at Bristow, and fall back upon Centreville at once. Destroy all the railroad property. Your troops at Bristow will withdraw through Brentville. Your troops at Manassas, and between there and Bristow, will withdraw to Centreville.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.

(Signed),
Geo. D. Ruggles, Col. and Chief of Staff.

A true copy: T. C. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

Washington, Aug. 31, 1862—11 A. M.

Major-Gen. Pope:

My Dear General: You have done nobly. Don't yield another inch if you can avoid it. All reserves are being sent forward. Couch's division goes to-day. Part of it went to Sangster's Station last night with Franklin and Sumner, who must now be with you. Can't you renew the attack? I don't write more particularly for fear dispatch will not reach you. I am doing all in my power for you and your noble army. God bless you and it. Send me news more often if possible. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

A true copy: Myer Asch, Capt. and A. D. C.

THANKS.

Centreville, Aug. 31.

Dear General: Your dispatch of 11 A. M. has been received, and I thank you for your considerate commendation. I would be glad to have it in such shape that the army might be acquainted with it. We shall fight to the last. The whole secession army engaged us yesterday. I had a letter from Lee this morning. Ewell is killed; Jackson badly wounded; other Generals of less note wounded. The plan of the enemy will undoubtedly be to turn my flank. If he does so, he will have his hands full. My troops are in good heart. I need cavalry horses terribly. Send me ten thousand, in lots, and under strong escort. I have never yet received a single one.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lt.-Col. and A. D. C.

AN EXPOSE.

Centreville, Sept. 1—8:50 A. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

All was quiet yesterday and so far this morning. My men all resting. They need it much. Forage for our horses is being brought up. Our cavalry are completely broken down, so that there are not five horses to a company that can raise a trot. The consequence is that I am forced to keep considerable infantry along the roads in my rear to make them secure, and even then it is difficult to keep the enemy's cavalry off the roads. I shall attack again to-morrow if I can, the next day certainly. I think it my duty to call your attention to the unsoldierly and dangerous conduct of many brigade and division commanders of the forces here from the Peninsula. Every word and act and intention is discouraging and calculated to break down the spirits of the men and produce disaster. One commander of a corps who was ordered to march from Manassas Junction to join me near Groveton, although he was only five miles distant, failed to get up at all, and worse still, fell back to Manassas without a fight, and in plain hearing, at less than three miles distance, of a furious battle, which raged all day. It was only in consequence of peremptory orders that he joined me next day.

One of his brigades, the Brigadier-General of which professed to be looking for his division, absolutely remained all day at Centreville, in plain view of the battle, and made no attempt to join. What renders the whole matter worse, these are both officers of the regular army, who do not hold back from ignorance or fear. Their constant talk, indulged in publicly and in promiscuous company, is that "the Army of the Potomac will not fight, that they are demoralized by withdrawal from the Peninsula," &c. When such example is set by officers of high rank the influence is very bad among those in subordinate stations.

You have hardly an idea of the demoralization among officers of high rank in the Potomac army, arising, in all instances, from personal feeling in relation to changes in Commander-in-Chief and others. These men are mere tools or parasites, but their example is producing, and must necessarily produce, very disastrous results. You should know these things, as you alone can stop it. Its source is beyond my reach, though its effects are very perceptible and very dangerous. I am endeavoring to do all I can, and will most assuredly put them where they shall fight or run away. My advice to you (I give with freedom, as I know you will not misunderstand it,) is, that in view of any satisfactory results, you draw back this army to the intrenchments in front of Washington, and set to work in that secure place to reorganize and rearrange it. You may avoid great disaster by doing so. I do not consider the matter except in a purely military light, and it is bad enough and great enough to make some action very necessary. Where there is no heart in their leaders, and every disposition to hang back, much cannot be expected from the men.

Please bring forward cavalry horses to me under strong escort. I need them badly—worse than I can tell you.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel and A. D. C.

A VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF THE INTRENCHMENTS.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Centreville, Sept. 1, 1862—11 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

The enemy is deploying his forces on the Little River Pike, and preparing to advance by that road on Fairfax Court-house. This movement turns Centreville, and interposes between us and Washington, and will force me to attack his advance, which I shall do as soon as his movement is sufficiently developed. I have nothing like the force you undoubtedly suppose, and the fight will be necessarily desperate. I hope you will make all preparations to make a vigorous defence of the intrenchments around Washington.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel, and A. D. C.

THE CONCLUSION.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Fairfax, Sept. 2, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

The whole army is returning in good order, without confusion or the slightest loss of property. The enemy has made no advances this morning, owing no doubt to his severe loss last evening. Three army corps pursue the route *via* Vienna to Chain Bridge, covered by all the effective cavalry. Ten corps by the Braddock Road. These last corps are ordered to break up the dépôt at Fairfax Station, call in the troops from Sangster's and elsewhere on the railroad, and to move back to Alexandria. Our whole wagon train is far in advance of us toward the same place. Our whole force is less than 60,000 men. Everything is being safely moved back to the intrenchments. When the stragglers can be assembled, our force will be largely increased. I shall leave here with the last and encamp to-night near Bab's Cross Roads.

(Signed,) JNO. POPE, Major-Gen. Comdg.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel and A. D. C.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1863.

A dispatch was received from Major Gen. Banks on the 2d of September, stating that the wagon trains in his charge had all been brought in safely. Nothing lost. This dispatch has been mislaid.

T. C. H. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and A D.C.

Headquarter Army of Virginia,
Ball's Cross Roads, Sept. 2, 1862—7:10 P.M.

Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I arrived here safely. Command coming in on the road without much molestation. Some artillery firing on the roads through Vienna to Chain Bridge, but nothing of a serious character so far as I can learn. Within an hour all the commands on the other roads will be in camp within the intrenchments. The three corps on the Vienna and Chain Bridge roads by to-morrow morning. I await your orders. The enemy will continue to beat around to the north. I do not myself believe that any attack here is contemplated. The troops are very weary, but otherwise in good condition.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-Gen. Com'g.

A true copy: T. C. H. Smith, Lieut. Col. and A.D.C.

The French People and the Policy of the Government.

A CARD FROM BRIG.-GEN. CLUSERET.

The following card appears in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

Westchester, Va., Jan. 18, 1863.

I see, daily, in American journals, new apprehensions on the subject of French intervention in favor of the South. I am somewhat astonished that the American public should not have a more correct idea of the situation of parties and of the public sentiment of France.

In France there are three great parties, the Legitimist being one only in name. The Orleanists have been expressed on the Union question, from the fact that their chief came in person to take up arms for the cause of the Union. The Republicans have done the same in sending me to this country; and my prolonged stay in the North is sufficient evidence that now, more than ever, their sympathies are on the side of the Union; that its cause is that of liberty, preeminently made so by the Proclamation of the President. Let me add that, in sustaining the American Union, that is, the most imposing form of Republican government in existence, we fight for ourselves.

Then there is the Bonapartist party, which is now in power, and wields all the resources, financial and military, in France. Although the despotic form adopted by the Government permits it to use and abuse its powers for the attainment of the ends opposed to the national sympathies, as in the sad cases of Italy and Mexico, yet it is plain to every man who thoroughly understands the institutions and character of the French people, that, in presence of the decided opposition of the Orleans and Republican Parties, and in view of the discontent of that floating mass of population which makes up the complement of every established Government, to persist in the course of adventures which costs France so much, and which has no other object than to gain, by an apparent activity, the attachment of the soldiery to the cause of the dynasty, and to hold out a bait for the ambition of officers, would prove a danger which Napoleon is too shrewd voluntarily to encounter. A rupture of the traditional feelings of friendship and amity so long existing between France and America could be the sequel for a general opposition in the country, based upon the excessive expenses which intervention would entail, and upon the unpopularity of a war indirectly sustaining an institution which is condemned by every cultivated man in Europe. There is not a soldier in France who would be willing to lift his hand against the Proclamation of the President, or would assist the slaveholders of the South to retain their slaves.

If to these considerations is added the national antipathy to England, accustomed to look upon the American navy as a counterpoise of the maritime forces of Great Britain, and the danger which would unavoidably result to our commerce and that of the world, by means of privateers, every one must see that intervention by France in favor of the South is one of the thousand rumors set afloat to engender mistrust in the cause of the Union. As the result of these rumors tends to bring about a change in the kindly feelings and relations so long standing between the two nations, and the maintenance of which is the best safeguard for the liberty of the world, I deem it my duty, as the descendant of one who fought by the side of Lafayette and Washington, as a General in the service of the United States, and as a Frenchman, to protest, in the name of all who hold liberty dear in my country, against these malicious and damaging reports. Should it happen, by any aberration of mind, impossible to foresee, on the part of a man acknowledged to be possessed of great shrewdness and a profound knowledge of his times, that Napoleon would decide upon intervention, he would but illustrate once more the truth of the saying, "*Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat;*" and he and his dynasty would speedily bow before the tempest of wrath which such a course would raise from every quarter of France.

G. CLUSERET,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

—Gen. S. A. Hurlbert, who has distinguished himself by his gallantry in the Western campaign, passed through Chicago on Jan. 15, *en route* to his home in Belvidere, Ill., where he is to make a brief visit.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 1, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Fortress Monroe, this morning, is important. The rebels under Gen. Pryor advanced across the Blackwater on Friday, and made a demonstration with artillery on Gen. Peck's advanced Brigades. Our forces were immediately disposed to meet them, and advancing, drove Pryor back again across the Blackwater, in the direction of Franklin. The fighting appears to have been quite brisk, and resulted in a loss to us of some 100 men killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but some prisoners were captured. A dispatch from Quartermaster Kirker states that Corcoran's Brigade was in the fight, and that the General and other officers came out safe.

The Newark *Advertiser* has learned through a private letter from a gentleman on one of our gunboats at Beaufort, N. C., that on the 26th ult. the whole of our fleet, with the exception of one gunboat, had left there for Port Royal. There were collected at Beaufort, at the above date, some sixty large army steam transports, having on board almost seventy thousand soldiers. There were also in the harbor 150 schooners loaded with artillery, ammunition, &c., which, together with the transports, would leave for Port Royal to join the naval fleet as soon as they could get ready. The whole composes the most powerful expedition of the war. What its destination will be remains undeveloped; but the magnitude of the force and preparations point, it is supposed, to Charleston or Savannah.

A telegram from Washington informs us that Gen. Butler and Col. Hamilton, of Texas, were in consultation, yesterday, with the Executive authorities. "And thereby hangs a tale."

Another dash was recently made into Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, by a scouting party under command of Lieut.-Col. Steward, consisting of only one hundred and thirty men. A steamer and three hundred prisoners were captured.

The army and gunboats at the Post of Arkansas, after blowing up the fort, filling the rifle-pits and demolishing everything that could be made a means of defence or offence, left there on Thursday and Friday, 22d and 23d ult. The first division, under Gen. Sherman, left first, and McClernand, with the remainder of the forces, followed. All the forces below Memphis, except those under Gen. Gorman, were concentrating for the attack on Vicksburgh, so organized as to insure success.

One of our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac has learned that Gen. Burnside, at the time of his resignation, was offered the command of a new Department, embracing the States of North and South Corolina, and that thirty days' time was granted him in which to decide whether or not to accept the offer. It is understood, however, that he regards the proposition with favor.

The rebel officers captured at Arkansas Post, numbering 350, and including Gen. Churchill, ten Colonels, thirty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and one hundred Captains, were sent from St. Louis to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 25, with a military escort. They naturally expressed disgust for Jeff. Davis' threats to keep captured National officers in close confinement.

Two hundred of the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, and now at the Gratiot Prison, St. Louis, have informed the Provost-Marshal that they wish to take the oath of allegiance. They are mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. The Provost-Marshal decided to exact bonds from part of them in addition to the oath, and make them reside in the Free States.

Mr. A. D. Boileau, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, who was arrested and committed to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, by order of Gen. Schenck, has written a conservative and loyal letter to the General, disavowing his knowledge of any objectionable editorial being in the *Journal* until after its publication, and cordially disapproving said editorial; which referred to Jeff. Davis' and President Lincoln's Messages. He denies any design of injuring the Government; but claims being for the Union and crushing out the rebellion. The letter is believed to be dignified and conciliatory in its character. It will be handed to Gen. Schenck by strong Union men, who will have influence in securing his speedy release.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander Worden, was passed. A joint resolution was also reported, tendering thanks to other naval officers, but with an amendment limiting such votes in the future to those who shall command expeditions, or be engaged on some special service. It was passed. The bill to increase the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Paymaster's Department to $2,500 per annum was lost. The resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the orders, &c., regarding the exportation of articles contraband of war to Mexico, for the use of the French, was adopted. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was resumed—the debate running to great length. It is expected that the question on the passage of the bill will be taken on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Troy *Whig* says that Messrs. Griswold, Winslow & Co., of that city, have been awarded a contract for building two additional iron-clads. They are to be larger than any yet built, 360 feet in length.

Mr. Stafford, the inventor of the shell named after himself, has succeeded in driving one of his projectiles entirely through the iron plating, and half-way through the wood of a target representing in every respect a complete section of the British frigate *Warrior*. It exploded in the target, shattering it seriously. Afterward a solid shot was driven entirely through the target, penetrating the earth beyond five or six feet, and all this was accomplished with a smaller charge of powder than is used with any but a Dahlgren gun.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were again quite active and decidedly firmer on Saturday. Hops, metals, tobacco, wool and whisky in brisk request at advanced prices. A fair business was reported in hay, leather, skins, spices, cotton, foreign liquors, fruit and the principal kinds of groceries, at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were moderate, with 550 vessels of all classes in port.

Politics of Military Commanders.

It is the outcry of certain unpatriotic party organs that the Administration shows partiality for military commanders of a certain school of politics—that it "persecutes" what are called "Conservative" Generals, and elevates to command mainly those of its own political complexion. The recent cashiering for disobedience of orders of a Major-General who is claimed, we know not with what truth, to be of the "conservative" order, has raised this outcry louder and fiercer than ever.

Of course one has only to look at the list of officers in active service, from the highest downward, to be satisfied of the untruth of this partisan assertion; but very few people will trouble themselves to do so; and if the statement only be repeated often enough, and a loud enough noise made about it, the same end will be served as if it were true. Let us look at it a moment.

The highest military officer in the country, (barring the President,) Gen. Halleck, is a Democrat, and a conservative Pro-Slavery Democrat at that; and while the Secretary of War is accused of having forsaken certain of his old party opinions, and become a "Radical," no one that we have heard of brings any such charge against the General-in-Chief. When in command before Corinth, he issued and enforced his notorious "Order No. 3," which can hardly be said to be Abolition or Radical in its phraseology or tendency; and he is reported, and we have no doubt truly, to have said with emphasis, only a few days ago, that "no nation can be great which has not a *servile* class." Gen. Halleck is a hard-shell Democrat by prejudice, by conviction, and, we were about to say, by nature. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt, however, that, if the crushing out of negro Slavery is found to be essential to the success of our arms and the preservation of the Union, Gen. Halleck will favor its abolition. But will any man who appreciates the value and glory of the Union find fault with him on that account?

With regard to the three Generals commanding the three main armies of the country, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Grant,—we should like any one to tell us which of them he considers most, or least, "conservative" as regards Slavery—for *that* is really the thing referred to by the copperheads as needing to be conserved. Gen. Hooker, unless we are greatly mistaken, was an orthodox Democrat when he came from California to reenlist in his country's service; and surely if on any point of political faith he may have changed his views to suit the changed circumstances, no one could quarrel with him on that ground. The Generals commanding under him are largely of the Democratic creed. Some of them, we have heard, have turned from Pro-Slavery to Anti-Slavery, since the opening of the war; others have undergone a conversion the other way; some have turned toward conservatism, others toward radicalism; and we have even heard of more than one case where Generals have been converted from Democratic to Anti-Slavery views, and back again to Pro-Slavery Democratic. A very great proportion of our officers, however, have repudiated all thought of partisan politics till the return of peaceful times, and at present retain only the broad principles of Union and Freedom, and the politics of the sword.

Gen. Rosecrans is a life-long Democrat. He is very conservative. He has issued no political proclamations and attempted to overthrow no Southern institution—excepting the rebel army. And yet, with the Administration, as with the great body of loyal people of all parties, he stands perhaps highest of any officer in the service. Of his subordinate commanders, Gen. Mitchell, commanding at Nashville, is an old Kansas Democratic politician; while Gens. Crittenden, McCook, Thomas and Rousseau have all been opposed to the Republican party.

Of Gen. Grant's politics we have never heard anything, but his whole career has certainly shown him to be sufficiently conservative of everything but the Southern Confederacy, and we do not know that he has ever shown any of the symptoms of Anti-Slaveryism. Gen. McClernand, next in rank under Grant in the Army of the Mississippi, was a noted Illinois Democratic politician; and the two great Divisions of McClernand's expeditionary force are both under command of Democrats,—Gen. G. W. Morgan, Buchanan's Minister to Portugal, and Gen. Sherman.

With the minor military columns scattered over the rebel States, the fact we are trying to elucidate holds good—that political proclivities, further than they relate to Union or Secession, have had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of their commanders. The only prominent Republican politicians who are in high command, so far as we remember, are Gen. Banks, at New-Orleans, and Gen. Curtis at St. Louis; and there are no accusations of *their* lack of "conservatism." Gen. Scofield, commanding in Arkansas, is a Democrat; Gen. Hunter, in South Carolina, is an Abolitionist; Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, is a Democrat; Gen. Heintzelman, defending the National Capital, is a Democrat; Gen. Sigel, commanding the Potomac Reserve, is a Republican. Gen. Butler—his long and prominent political life has been of the most ultra and unequivocal Conservative Democratic type. As St. Paul was a Hebrew of the Hebrews, so Butler was the Conservative of the Conservatives—judged by the present tests for that article. As such he entered the military service of the country, and was put in high command. If a couple of years' residence in the Democratic States of Maryland, Virginia and Louisiana has affected his views of what constitutes true conservatism, that does not make him any the less efficient a commander. Of the Generals now *released* from active service by the President, Fremont, Cassius M. Clay and several others are noted Republicans and "radicals," but the causes of their removal were not political but military—just as the cause of removal of so-called "conservative" commanders was in every case their proved military incapacity; and not in one instance their partisan views. The two Grand Division Generals, Franklin and Sumner, who for personal reasons, were relieved from their commands on the elevation of Gen. Hooker, if they could be said to have any politics at all, might be classed the one as a Democrat, the other as a Republican. With the politics and antecedents of many of the other commanders and Generals in the field we are unacquainted; but we believe that we are correct in all our statements thus far.

We only wish to show that the outcry that the Administration has appointed or removed military commanders because of their political proclivities, is utterly refuted by facts patent to everybody. If it happens that a large majority of the high positions in the army are filled by Democrats or conservatives, nobody will care a straw, if these commanders will only whip the rebels and save the Union; but it would be a poor compensation to the people for a lost country and Government, to know that those who ruined them happened to hold this or that opinion concerning the character of a negro's wool.

How to Improve Government Engineering.

If the public continued to admire our slow and rolling official "tubs" upon the advent of the *Alabama*, they will at least admit, in view of the *Florida*, that the engineering knowledge of the world is not centred in our official Bureaux. And where the Europeans, abandoning cast-iron ordnance, are firing 10½ and 13-inch shot, with 50, 75 and 90 pounds of powder, out of steel and wrought-iron guns, while our own Government, neglecting better processes and materials for fabricating such guns than the Europeans possess, are to-day inviting proposals for more cast-iron 11-inch Dahlgrens, to stand a maximum charge of 25 pounds, and a fighting charge (the *Monitor* against the *Merrimac*) of 15 pounds, the public will be desirous of ascertaining some means by which outside knowledge and success can be made available. It will no longer answer to declare that a fast vessel is inadequate for successful cruising and fighting—that "everything is sacrificed for speed." The *Alabama* and the *Florida* are triumphant evidences to the contrary. Nor will men any longer believe that heavy shot at low velocities will best destroy iron-clads, when the Government is already abandoning 15-inch guns and ordering 13-inch guns, for the purpose of firing lighter shot at a higher velocity—and that, after their own carefully guarded but by no means concealed experiments on iron targets.

Nor is it necessary to go abroad to find evidences of successful engineering, outside of the men and traditions of our departments. Although there has been quite too much bragging about it, the fact remains, that the most remarkable and successful adaptation of material and power to new requirements, on record, have been developed by our men of science in civil life. The inventive American mind is not only competent to refine and perfect the higher and older engineering arts, but appears singularly capable of striking out in new directions and laying hold of novel expedients. The great art of war depends upon both of these attributes.

There are certain principles and processes in warfare, which are old—even classic. These, being the professional meat and drink of those officially educated in it, beget what is perhaps excusable, a professional exclusiveness and conservatism; but what is worse, they not only check the development of *new* ideas from within, but oppose the formidable barrier of routine and formula, to novelties and improvements from without. Thus, steam propulsion for war vessels, iron armor, rifled-cannon, and nearly every great advance in the art of defence, has been developed by some engineer in civil life, and officially resisted to the last. And there are to-day improvements of equal value as strongly urged and as persistently rejected. Among them, by the way, is the abandonment of all the clumsy appointments that figure in naval romance, and the adoption of *high pressure* in guns and steam-cylinders of moderate calibre, to the end of producing maximum power with light weight and great strength. Even supposing, then, the requisite learning and honesty on the part of our Bureaux, this great art is likely to fall below the standard of excellence in civil affairs, and below the standard in those countries, likely at any time to be our enemies, where the public at large are rather encouraged than opposed in the improvement of military and naval machinery.

It is evident, then, without further argument, indeed without any, that the country needs to have our engineering Bureaux reinforced with ideas from the great and successful body of unofficial experts, who are not only peculiarly capable of meeting the emergency, but are already overflowing with ideas which need only to be fairly received and skillfully assorted, to redound immediately and largely to the public benefit.

It will not be urged for a moment that this aid is properly appreciated or accepted. The fact is notoriously the reverse. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, since there is no Bureau charged with the examination of inventions; although if the great *powers* were not quite so much interested in the patents of themselves and their particular friends, they might show a little more attention to really meritorious novelties that they are not interested in, without any special provision by law to that effect.

How then is the principal, the almost exclusive source of improvement in engineering, to be not only allowed but impressed into Government service? This question has engaged the especial attention of the army and navy officers who have been brought into professional intimacy with engineers and mechanicians in civil life, and with their works. The obvious plan is a Board of capable men, specially appointed by the Government to examine, report upon and develop to the proper extent, such inventions, from whatever source, as the Government can employ to advantage. Indeed, this is the only plan, in its general features. But what its details shall be, cannot be so hastily decided. There are grave objections to many suggestions in this direction. Who shall constitute the Board? What shall be the limit of their power and responsibility? What shall be the guarantees of their disinterestedness? Whatever its faults, however, such a Board would be *specially charged* with the examination of inventions, and hence could not fail to do good. Still, faults of a serious character are not indispensable to its organization. Indeed, by observing a few great principles, they might be very generally avoided. First and most important, there should be not only a willingness, but a determination to give the largest publicity to all the proceedings. Not only should the people have a right to know how their interests were guarded, but the greatest facilities for learning the exact facts, and drawing the closest conclusions, should be thrust in their way. To accomplish this, the report on any invention should be a complete argument, or statement of authentic facts, and not a mere *verdict*. When an inventor's scheme is rejected for a clearly expressed reason, he and the public will either be convinced or have the opportunity to reply to specific statements. A mere "guilty" or "not guilty," without testimony or charge, is worse than unsatisfactory. This report should be published in cheap pamphlet form, like the English patents, so as to be universally accessible; and, if an inventor considered himself wronged, his reply should be allowed to appear, at cost price, in the proceedings of the Board, properly condensed, of course, by a competent Secretary. The report should also be signed, and the minority report, if any, printed in full, so as to make all members professionally responsible for their opinions. Again, since no man can be really learned in all the sciences involved in warfare, the Board should have power to call in and pay the expenses of experts, who should be sworn not to be in the employ of the inventor interested. These conditions would at once establish public confidence in the Commission, which is the great desideratum. Such inventions as were not obviously good or obviously bad, should be subjected to experiment, and, if promising, tried at any necessary cost. Some money would undoubtedly be spent on abortive schemes, but less, probably, than the amount necessary to put new machinery—which will certainly have to be done—into the half-dozen war vessels which are the exclusive work of the Department, without professional advice from any quarter.

The Union in the Far South.—"We cannot help sympathizing with Rip Van Winkle sometimes now-a-days. Every now and then we learn of occurrences, and hear them spoken of in the most indifferent way, which but a short time ago would have sent a thrill over the Continent. Changes take place so rapidly, and such great changes too, that we sometimes almost feel as if we too must have fallen into Rip Van Winkle's trance, and have newly awaked with the thunder still in our ears of those ninepin balls which echoed through the valleys of the Katskills as he sank to sleep. But it is only the thunder of the omnibuses on Broadway, as we find when we gather our thoughts about us,—one of the old familiar sounds which show us that here at least some things remain as they were but a few years ago. How much stronger must this feeling be to those who live at the South. There changes have been so great and so swift that men might well find difficulty in recognizing themselves. What fancy was wild enough to imagine five years ago such things as now are there living facts.

We were led into this train of thought, by reading a report of the speech of Col. Hamilton, at New-Orleans on Jan. 14, and the proceedings of the meeting at which he spoke. Col. Hamilton's speech, like his speeches here, did not hesitate to call things by their proper names; to charge upon Slavery, and the slaveholders, the guilt of the present awful state of affairs; to characterize Slavery as "a great social, political and moral evil," whose influence had pervaded and destroyed the nation, and to exalt free labor to the lofty position which we at the North have always given to it. And such a speech delivered in New-Orleans was received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded audience—where five years, or two years, or one year ago the speaker would have been sent to the penitentiary for such utterances, if, indeed, it had been in the power or desire of the authorities to prevent his being torn to pieces by the infuriated slaveholders and their tools, who were always ready for such work. Surely the cause of universal liberty has made progress, whether the cause of the Union has triumphed or not.

But one cannot doubt the progress of the Union cause either, when we find that this same meeting was not only enthusiastic in declarations of attachment to the Government, but earnest in the determination to repress secessionism in their own community. New-Orleans is going through the same process that Maryland and Missouri have gone through. The curses which the rebellion has brought with it, in contrast with the blessings which the people formerly enjoyed; the increasing strength of the Union men, and their confidence in the power of the National Government; the knowledge that Slavery and rebellion are in close alliance, and the determination to destroy them both together, united in their unlovely death—all these things are working in New-Orleans as they have worked elsewhere, and as they will work everywhere when the authority of the Government is permanently extended.

There is hope and encouragement in all these developments. And there are not only these incentives to persevere, but there is yet another one in the question what would become of these lovers of the Union, if we faint-heartedly gave up the great task we have begun. We ask those who dream of our abandoning it, if it cannot be brought to a successful issue by next May, what would be the fate of these Union men in that case? Do they imagine that any secession peace could be made by any arrangement whatever which would not plunge these loyal men into as fiery a torment as can be found on earth? But under no circumstances can we consent to desert them and the cause they uphold. The burdens and disasters of the war would have to press far more heavily upon us than they have done as yet, to induce us even to think of such a proposition. We have too good an opinion of the manliness of the American people, to believe that they will agree to any course which will be a desertion of these Southern Unionists, and we doubt not they will mark with contempt any man who shall urge upon them such a course.

The Emperor and His Organ.

"A little knowledge" has been pronounced "a dangerous thing," but a journalistic organ, whether for Emperor or President, seems to be still more so. The sternest Jehu cannot prevent these redactorial hacks from occasionally kicking over the traces, and involving their patrons in an awkward dilemma. Because of their position, every absurdity to which these semi-official journalists give utterance, is either ascribed to their masters, or assumed to have their sanction and approval. On account of being once in a while inspired, their readers imagine that they are invariably under the influence of the "divine afflatus." The erroneousness of this opinion, however, is exemplified by the recent indiscretion of Napoleon's new organ, *La Nation*.

That journal had been only thirteen days in existence when its aspiring editor actually broached heresies which the Emperor could never possibly countenance in any way—certainly not. It was well known, of course, that His Majesty was anxious to make an effort to terminate the American war by acting as mediator between the belligerents, but it was equally well known that he contemplated nothing beyond friendly remonstrance and amicable argument. The circumspection of the Emperor was not to the taste of M. Garnier de Cassagnac, who determined to create a sensation, by treating the subject in a more bellicose style, and figuring as a Gallic Grotius. Mediation might be all very well as a preliminary, but there was really no means so effective, in his opinion, for the procuring of Southern cotton, to relieve the distress of French operatives, as war with the North. Such a war, too, was justified by the most approved precedents. England, for example, had made war upon China, to compel the Celestials to traffic in opium, and why should not France be entitled to enter into a conflict with the United States, in order to force the opening of the Confederate ports? Nor would a war for this purpose be justified merely by precedent. The superior morality of its object would of itself suffice to legitimatize it. The Anglo-Chinese war was waged to compel the sale of a poisonous drug, but the Franco-American war would spring from a philanthropic desire to mitigate the sufferings of a meritorious class, and to exchange the gold and luxuries of the Old World for the most precious product of the New. It would be conducted, moreover, with the strictest regard to the internal rights of the belligerents North and South, and, to crown all, and render it quite inoffensive to us, France would couple therewith "the spirit of concord, of fraternity, and of peace." How France, while carrying on hostilities against the Union, could contrive to effect so miraculous a junction between the spirit of outrage and slaughter and the "spirit of concord, fraternity and peace," M. Garnier De Cassagnac did not attempt to explain; but no matter.

All this talk and much more of the same kind, of the French official editor, was in direct antagonism with the avowed policy of him whose typographical mouthpiece *La Nation* is. The Emperor's plan of action was by friendly mediation; the editor's, by armed intervention. His Majesty looked to strengthening the bonds of peace; his satelite to letting loose the dogs of war. Was there ever such audacity on the part of an official editor? What will the Emperor do? Give *La Nation* its first warning, or suppress it altogether at once. It is hard to say.

Mysterious, however, are the ways of the Emperor, and his duplexity passes all comprehension. It is gravely asserted by certain parties who ought to know well, that while he "inspired" the peaceful mediation project of M. Drouyn De l'Huys, he also "inspired" the belligent editorial of M. Garnier de Cassagnac. Both the one and the other were put forward as "feelers." Some even go so far as to state, that the article in question was actually written with the Imperial pen. But who that knows the uprightness of Louis Napoleon's character, and the straightforwardness of his public policy, will give credit to such an insinuation?

Pope's Virginia Campaign.—We publish this morning the full official report of Gen. Pope's campaign in Virginia in August last. The public interest in the facts of this campaign is still nearly as lively as ever, and we doubt not that this *exposé* of its history by the General in command will be read universally. It was quite impossible either to get or give the facts about Pope's Virginia operations while in progress, as both the telegraph and the Press were then under the most rigid censorship, and almost everything that the War Department furnished for publication was unreliable, and had to be corrected in the light of subsequent revelations. Gen. Pope's report clears up many points that were then dark, and unravels many intricacies then beyond the skill of the sharpest. There are also in the report many facts which could not safely be published at the time, nor for some time after, such as the strength and location of various military columns, and the work assigned them to do.

We do not doubt that Gen. Pope is in the main a veracious historian; and if the revelations in his report, and the inferences to be drawn therefrom, tend to build up some military reputations and bring down others, the general effect of it is certainly to relieve his own action and career from some, at least, of the censures which have been heaped upon them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31.

THE FINANCES.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has written an important letter to Mr. Sherman, of the Senate Finance Committee, indorsing the general principles of the Bank bill introduced by the latter into the Senate, but suggesting several important amendments.

CONGRESS.

The Senate and House were both in session to-day, although it was difficult to secure a quorum to vote in the former body. The House will vote on the Negro Regiment bill on Monday.

ILLNESS OF MR. CORNING.

The condition of Hon. Erastus Corning who is ill of erysipelas, is considered critical.

THE ALMADEN QUICKSILVER MINE.

The argument before the Supreme Court in this important case has been in progress for the last seven days. Perhaps no case was ever heard before this tribunal involving greater interests, or which has engaged a more distinguished array of counsel.

The contest is for an imperial fortune. The Court are fully aware of the magnitude of the interests, and give an earnest and undivided attention to the arguments of the distinguished gentlemen engaged in the case.

Mr. Peachy and Mr. Johnson have already been heard for the defendant in error, Castillon, and Judge Black has just finished his argument for the Government. Mr. Curtis is now following on the same side. Mr. O'Conor will reply, and close for the defendant.

The Court-room is full of anxious and interested parties. Many ladies have left the galleries of the Senate and House to listen to the arguments of these distinguished gentlemen. Comparison has been made to Macaulay's description of the trial of Warren Hastings, where "wit and learning, grace and female loveliness," crowded the galleries of the House of Commons to listen to the argument of Sheridan.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER HOLLOWAY.

Representatives Sheffield, Rice of Maine, Noble, Trowbridge and Webster have been appointed by Speaker Grow a Select Committee to examine into the charges extensively circulated in pamphlet form by R. Batts against the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holloway.

ARMY MATTERS.

Major-Gen. Hooker was in the city to-day.

Major-Gen. Butler, and Col. Hamilton, the Military Governor of Texas, were in consultation, today, with the Executive authorities.

There is nothing new concerning the Army of the Potomac.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Acting Lieut E. L. Cavendy, commanding the United States gunboat *Gemsbok*, writing from Turtle Harbor, East Florida, on the 10th inst., informs the Navy Department of the grounding on the 7th instant, a short distance north of Beacon M, of the *Lucinda*, from Hampton Roads, one of the Banks Expedition transports. She was loaded with a company of troops, a battery, horses, forage, &c. Lieut. Cavendy kedged her off the reef, and she awaited better weather to pursue her voyage.

Lieut. Cavendy also reports that the ship *Sparkling Sea*, from the same place, another of the Banks Expedition transports, got on a reef about the same time and place, and will prove a total wreck.

The United States steamer *Sagamore* subsequently towed the *Lucinda* out of danger.

The cargo of the *Sparkling Sea*, consisting of a battery, horses and forage, would probably prove a total loss.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

TERRORISM IN CONGRESS—A NIGHT SESSION—DANGEROUS INTENTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION, ETC., ETC.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The Opposition faction in the House, stimulated, as the last month of the session approaches, by the example of their Northern confederates, have at length introduced the defiant systems pursued at Harrisburgh and Albany. It is true that the last night's sitting, which closed at 5 o'clock this morning, had no displays of the terrorism exercised at the North. Even if a raging snow-storm had not prevented the galleries from filling, they would have been filled by an orderly assemblage. But this is due, I suppose, to the location of the Capitol. Sometimes we deplore the mistakes of our fathers, in placing it so apart from the refinement of metropolitan influences. In such crises as this, the foresight of their avowed purpose is painfully apparent. Heavens! What times are we fallen upon, when we mention, as a matter of congratulation, that our National legislators cannot yet be threatened with brute force!

But there were plenty of indications last night of the sullen and dangerous intentions of the opposition. Early in December it was evident that its leaders, secure in the election results, audacious with anticipation of power, were organized for extreme minority tactics. Their first manifestations were vigorously met by the majority, and they shrewdly subsided, to await the result of pending military campaigns, and to gain a point so near the end of the session, that their strength would not fail in a question of physical endurance. A storm has been none the less brewing. The drunken violence of Saulsbury, in the Senate on Tuesday night, excited the feelings of all parties. Following this, yesterday, came the consideration by the House of a measure peculiarly obnoxious to the factionists, viz.: Mr. Stevens' substitute for the act authorizing the military organization and arming of negroes. The occasion was chosen to unmask the opposition battery.

With the merits of Mr. Stevens' bill I have nothing to do. It is a fact, however, that it is more conservative than the act already in force, under which colored persons can be organized and armed, in that it does not include the slaves of the Border States. But it is understood that the President and Mr. Stanton

Wish it to pass. Hence the dead set made against it, and the dead-lock in the House last night. Whether these tactics are to be successful, and the bill withdrawn; whether the wheels of legislation are to be unblocked this afternoon, and matters to go on as before—these and other points are doubtful. But in either event, the spirit of last night will remain, and the most decided avowals are made by those who have evoked it, of their designs and capabilities for mischief.

The Republicans were completely taken by surprise. As their bill was creeping toward its passage, an adjournment was moved by one opponent. The motion was at once loaded down with amendments by others; sharp filibustering ensued; it was announced that no legislation should be had. Then great fluttering and confusion on the loyal side, followed by perception of the only thing available in the case, viz.: Patient occupation of seats until the strength or purpose of the minority should be exhausted. But they counted without their host. The tactics were simple; thoroughly in accordance with the absurd rules of the House, as read by GROW and COLFAX successively, and over and over again corroborated by THAD. MORRIS—that marvelous Speaker's clerk, (late Speaker's page,) who carries more of the *Lex Parliamentaria* in his youthful head than do any dozen members, and to whose decisions and recollections even the Speaker pays respect.

Thus through the long, long midnight hours the farce went on. VALLANDIGHAM would move to adjourn. Little PERRY, of New-Jersey, would spring to his feet, stop chewing paper for an instant, and make an amendment, that "when this House adjourn, it do adjourn till Friday next." The Yeas and Nays would be demanded. Fifteen minutes calling of the roll. Fact developed that no quorum has voted. S. S. COX, or his colleague, demands a call of the House. Acting-Speaker COLFAX rules the demand out of order—a motion to adjourn pending. VALLANDIGHAM insists on the point, using menacing tones and gestures. Cries of "Order," and a tumultuous rush from all the aisles and lobbies. Order restored. Yeas and Nays on motion to adjourn. Defeated. Call of the House; tellers appointed. Quorum present. Another motion to adjourn. More amendments. Yeas and Nays demanded on everything. And so the whole night passed. At dawn the Republicans gave in, and rushed out. The determined minority has thus far carried its point, and can do so, if it chooses, on this or any other question, to the bitter end.

A resort to these tactics is often the sole and sacred privilege of a patriotic opposition. But when a traitorous faction use technical rules for the acknowledged object of breaking down the resources of Government, and with intimations of desperate revolutions imminent, the *possible stoppage of Government's vital functions*, and the *discovery of a counteracting method* become startling themes for consideration.

Two things were apparent throughout the disagreeable scene. *First*—That the rule of the House which, in distinction from that of the Senate, allows motions of adjournment to succeed each other without intervening business, is injurious to the purposes of legislation. A half dozen malicious or mischievous men can hold the entire house at bay throughout a session.

Second—The want of organization on the Administration side of the House. The Republicans really have no leader. Last night they acted without talent or concert. Mr. STEVENS is not a safe man to follow, and for other reasons they will not follow him. Mr. BINGHAM comes nearest to the mark, with his fine nervous organization, his strength of will, his delicate bravery, his sarcasm, his adroit eloquence of debate. But his physical power is unequal to the incessant, sleepless labors of the leader's position. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING has the physique, and sufficient energy, and is a good debater, but like other prominent members, has not the faculty of concentrating and directing the majority's forces.

Messrs. WICKLIFFE, COX, VALLANDIGHAM, ALLEN, PERRY & Co., on the other hand, are leagued and confederated in scientific phalanx. Last night they relieved each other by alternate relays, rank after rank reinforcing, delivering fire, and dropping to the rear, with the condensed precision of a secession *corps d'armée*. In fact, they seem to have adopted the tactics, no less than the opinions, of our skillful Southern foes. Some of our loyal members might even learn a lesson from the placid and adroit VALLANDIGHAM—a man of no sound parts, or able head, yet who wields a Moorish blade, sharp and lissome, and never resting in its scabbard. The assurance of the man is marvelous. Every moment you wonder that some CICERO (if there be any) does not start up from the loyal benches with an indignant outburst: "How long wilt thou, VALLANDIGHAM, abuse our patience? To what extent will that *unbridled audacity* bear thee on?"

A closing paragraph on a different theme. This morning the snow, covering everywhere mud six inches deep, has put the climax to the horrors of campaigning in Virginia. The editorial letter in Tuesday's TIMES, lifting the curtain from the causes of BURNSIDE'S failure, has awakened profound emotion at the Capital. Many feel that the prevention of that General's last effort was, after all, for the best—ordained by Providence in our behalf. Even if temporary success had marked its progress, what could the army do—how would it move or exist—in the heart of a march to Richmond, and with such storms and rearward leagues of mire as it would now experience?

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander JOHN L. WORDEN, for good conduct in the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. Passed.

Mr. HALE, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodores James L. Lardner, Charles H. Davis, J. H. Dahlgren, Stephen C. Rowan, David E. Porter and S. H. Stringham, with an amendment.

Mr. HALE said the Committee had stricken out the name of J. L. LARDNER, not from anything derogatory to him, but because they had established a rule to give no thanks except to one in command of an expedition, or on separate duty, as in the case of the *Monitor*. He had a list of all the votes of thanks tendered by Congress up to the present war, and there had only been seven, and never except to commanders of expeditions. But now we had recommendations and votes of thanks to the number of forty or fifty, and the Committee thought it best to make some rule as a limit. These votes of thanks also rendered an officer eligible to increased rank, and kept him on the active list ten years longer. This the Committee thought unwise, and a bill would soon be reported to repeal that law.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to encourage the enlistment, the enrolling and the drafting of the militia.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up the bill to increase the compensation of the Chief Clerk in the Paymaster's Department to $2,500 per annum.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., (Rep.) said he should not oppose the bill, but he wanted to enter his protest against this being made a precedent for the increase of the pay of all other chief clerks.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Me., (Rep.) wanted the Senate to understand what it had to expect if this was passed. The result will be that we shall have all the other chief clerks asking for a like advance. He thought this was no time to increase salaries.

Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) and GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.) also opposed the passage of the bill.

The bill was disagreed to, by yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of Cal., (Dem.) called up the resolution requesting President LINCOLN to transmit to the Senate the orders, papers, etc., relative to the exportation of arms, etc., to Mexico, for the use of the French.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was passed.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment, striking out the provision reducing mileage to ten cents, was adopted by a vote of 31 Yeas against 7 Nays. The Nays were [illegible], Grimes, King, Lane of Maryland, Sherman, [illegible] and Wilson, of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Finance offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture from $130,000 to $65,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was simply a question whether the Senate would increase this Agricultural Department into a great Department of the Government at this time.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.) said that no act of Congress, except those pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, had been received by the country with greater satisfaction than the tardy recognition by the Government of the great interest of agriculture. It was the great underlying and sustaining interest of the country; and nothing would be received with greater dissatisfaction than an act to cut down this Department.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought that this department had been a success. He exhibited numerous specimens of sugar made from sorghum, and cloth, thread, and paper made from corn husks. He said that though all these experiments had not been conducted in the Agricultural Department, yet that Department had collected facts, and called attention to and created interest in these matters.

The discussion was continued at considerable length.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The House resumed the consideration of the Negro Soldier bill.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a paper from ALEXANDER HAMILTON, son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, showing that Col. LAWRENCE, of South Carolina, and others prominent in the Revolutionary War, urged the employment of negroes as soldiers, as they could be made efficient with proper management. The statement further showed that at that time, as now, there was prejudice against such military policy. Those who argued in favor of it, said: "If we do not use the negroes for this purpose, the enemy will."

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the bill proposed to raise an army of men of African descent, without limitation as to number and the States from which they are to be taken, without limitation as to expense, without limitation as to the particular service for which the army is to be used, without limitation as to the discipline further than the discretion of the President. This bill, as would be admitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, proposed to confer more power than ever was placed by Congress in the hands of any one man. He would not raise the question whether they might not place a larger discretion in the hands of the President than heretofore, in times like these. But, on the other hand, it was the duty of Congress to see that the power vested in him should not be diverted from the ends for which it is conferred. The pay-rolls show a million white men in the service; and making due allowance for desertions, &c., it was sufficient to suppress the rebellion, if it was to be conquered by physical means. He called attention to the financial aspect of the question, according to the showing of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the national debt at the end of the next fiscal year will be two thousand millions, exclusive, perhaps, of five hundred or a thousand millions of unliquidated debt—a debt larger than that of any nation of Europe. The idea of war was the maintenance of civil order and law, without which liberty could not be maintained, upon which the Constitution and the Union are founded.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) explained that within a few months the term of enlistment of several hundred thousands of volunteers would expire. Hence the necessity of the provision of this bill.

Mr. THOMAS replied that the bill, as reported and prepared at the War Department, contained no such provision. If negro soldiers were to be employed for five years to put down the rebellion, the term was too long; if to exterminate or subjugate the South, the term was too short. Not one of these House boys, or pages, snatched prematurely from his mother's cradle, would live to see the end of such a war. The civilization of the age would prevent. He further opposed the bill, suggesting that this policy, besides involving so much additional expense, might fail. He deprecated conducting the war on a party basis, wishing to have the aid of all patriotic men in the suppression of the rebellion. The question of separation was not to be discussed. God bless the old Union! All he asked was, that the gentlemen should uphold the Constitution which they had sworn to support, the oath being registered in heaven. If we saved this Union, future generations would bless us. If we lost it, they would curse us. He believed that we would come out of the contest purified.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that the policy to employ negroes in such a way as the President might deem useful had already been adopted by the House. He thought that from the commencement of the war the House had legislated too much on the subject; and he still believed that if the President had laid down a policy at the beginning of the contest, and compelled adherence to it, it would have been far better. He declined to intimate what the policy should have been. It was unfortunate that the President should have imposed the task on Congress. The employment of black men did not rest on their capacity and efficiency as soldiers, but as laborers. Slaves he maintained, constituted elements of strength and power to the rebels. If such persons had from the beginning been employed in digging intrenchments and other labor, the lives of many valuable white men would have been saved. If he had been in command of the troops, he would have sent out and gathered in all the negroes he could find for the performance of such labor. He said in the Northern States there would be comparatively few enlistments. In reply to Mr. WRIGHT, who spoke yesterday, he said members here could no more compromise, as was suggested, than they could compromise with the rebels in arms. The South would scout and scorn it.

Mr. WRIGHT wished to know what reason there was why there could not be an honorable compromise among the members here. What obstacle was there, if all were honestly in favor of sustaining and perpetuating the Union?

Mr. TRIMBLE replied that, fortunately or unfortunately, God had so constituted men that they would differ in opinion; and he had no idea that the gentlemen on the other side would yield their opinions as to the conduct of the war. He declared for the Constitution as it was, and expressed the hope that the institution of Slavery would never be permitted to extend beyond its present limits.

In reply to Mr. COX, who yesterday said negroes were to be employed like fiends of hell to consummate what was inaugurated by the North in a spirit of hate, he rebuked this very unjust imputation on the North, whose object was a prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Government. If he could, he would unchain his colleague's fiends of hell and not recall them until the last rebellious fratricide was swept away. But he believed that the people of the North were abundantly able to protect the heritage bequeathed by their fathers, and to continue this contest until the national flag floated again over all parts of the country.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in reply to a portion of the remarks of Mr. TRIMBLE, caused to be read the following extract from a letter of Gen. McCLELLAN to Senator HARRIS, dated July 12, 1862:

> I perceive by the newspaper reports of Congressional proceedings that there has been considerable discussion on the subject of requiring military commanders to receive negroes seeking protection in their camps, and to employ them in suitable labor connected with the military service. It may be well enough for the fact to be made known that all negroes, male and female, who have come into the camp of the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, have been protected and set to work at wages, in performing offices which otherwise would have devolved upon our soldiers. The supply of these operatives has thus far been sufficient for our wants.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the bill and pending amendments all had one object, viz: the employment of negro soldiers. The bill, as introduced by Mr. STEVENS, was entitled to the most respect, because it was open and direct. The efforts to enroll such troops had proved failures—witness Hilton, and recently Kansas. The advocates of the bill had failed to tell them how such negro soldiers were to be used, whether in conjunction with whites, or as an independent army. What was to be done with these negroes when they returned from service? Were they to be restored to social and political degradation, or elevated to the rights and privileges of the whites? The answer would come after the negroes returned. The reverses to the army and the depreciation of the currency were owing to the fact that the impression prevailed that the Administration and the Republican Party were tired of maintaining "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." It was the influence here which produced these disastrous results.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts (Rep.), wished to know how it was that an army of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand men were hanging on the Virginia shore under the gentleman's favorite General, and failed to make an attack against Quaker guns, and again did not move until commanded by the President.

Mr. PENDLETON, in the course of his reply, said it was better to stop, than it was to cross the Rappahannock under another commander. A feeling was gaining ground in the Northwest that the people had been tricked into the service by appeals to their patriotism, under the pretence that the object was to protect the Constitution and the Union, when it was for the abolition of Slavery. Unless this impression was arrested, it would become universal; and when it took hold of the public mind, it would be impossible to get another man or dollar to carry on the war. He was opposed to the bill in any form, because it would produce a revolution in every slaveholding Border State, disband the white armies, and render reunion impossible. He could not vote for it because he had sworn to support the Constitution which this bill struck down.

Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said one thing would have to be settled before a compromise could be patched up, viz.: We must subjugate the South, or the South would subjugate us. With this spirit he entered into the war; so had the country. If the rebels subjugated us, let them enjoy their success, for they would deserve it. We had drawn the sword, however, and said they should not. If a man subjugated him to his rule, he deserved to be a slave. If he submitted, it would be in the hope that his children would draw the sword and fight the battle out. He hated every man who was an enemy to his country, and expected his hate in return. He wanted fair play. If a black man by his side climbed the ramparts and seized the sword of a rebel officer, or captured a rebel flag before he did, the honor should belong to him. We were cowards if we did not accord this. If a black hand could tear down the rebel banner and place over the Capitol of Richmond the Stars and Stripes, he would give him honor over any General who had made the attempt and failed. If, as had been said, the African was far inferior to the white man, why not encourage him to improvement for a higher destiny. He (DAVIS) had been under a black officer of a ships' crew, and the latter was one of the bravest. Side by side with this African, he passed through dangers, when white men shrunk and turned pale with fear. That black man set a laudable example of bravery to his companions. Bravery was part of a man's nature, without regard to color or race.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.) said if this bill had been quietly submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, as he had suggested, for examination and report, it would not have provoked the least division or excitement, or these disorderly and disgraceful proceedings, which every man in the House, except perhaps, two or three, would have avoided. The bill did not come before the House in a legitimate way, but in the manner of gentlemen coming here, with their pockets full of resolutions, desirous of seeing their names in print and getting up a contest as idle as the east wind. He referred to the acts already existing to show that the President had plenary power to enlist persons of African descent in the army and navy and officer them as he saw proper; and he asked the gentleman to reflect how little occasion there was for this debate, the exhibition of feeling and the scenes which had recently disgraced this House. He briefly reviewed the pending amendments, remarking that the very fact of receiving such persons into the service as already provided, carried with it the necessary protection. It was idle and ludicrous, therefore, to say that the bill changed the existing laws. He did not think that the mere employment of Africans should be seized upon for the assertion that it would create disaffection in the North, or that it would be an admission that the whites were inadequate to the suppression of the rebellion. They ought to avail themselves of all means to accomplish the great purpose.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said it was now more than two years since the secession of South Carolina—years of gloom to the country, and horrible darkness to the South. He remembered the remark made to him by a member of Congress in March, 1861, that secession was nothing but the effect of a monstrous system of lying. Much of the falsehood should be imputed to the ignorance of the leaders; and, among other things, they talked of Northern men as a race of cowards, believing that one Southern man was equal to five Yankees. The South would be redeemed and disenthralled from the despotism which now overshadowed them, and resume its place under the old flag. But woe be to them who had betrayed the people by their baseness and corruption! Their power in the Union had passed away forever, and better men would succeed to their places. The oligarchy was insolent and ineffably base, and in the social circle their rule was execrable, and their tyranny absolute. After glancing at the facts connected with the commencement of the rebellion, he said Southern tyrants swayed their power with the bayonets of soldiers, who would turn them against their masters if they could. The rebel leaders were warring for empire and the establishment of tyranny over white men. They knew that if the Constitution was maintained they would be driven into obscurity and disgrace, and hence they scorned the idea of living under our Government. They would descend lower than ever plummet sounded with their guilty sympathizers clinging to their skirts. There was a large Union element in the South, which would develop itself when it was found that the Government was able to afford them protection. Union men were now obliged to submit to a despotic power, from which they could not escape. In view of all the circumstances involved in the question, he showed the necessity of concert of action on our part, the sooner to restore obedience to the Constitution by the suppression of the rebellion. He presented an array of facts for the encouragement of the cause of the Union.

Without taking any question the House adjourned.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Col. Locke, Gen. King, Capt. Hughes, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1862.

On the meeting of the Court, the room was very hot, the weather being warm and pleasant, even out of doors.

Gen. Cadwallader—I don't think the orderly discriminates very accurately between a cold day and a warm one.

Recorder—He does not seem to devote much attention to the subject of caloric—(*throwing up a window and opening the door.*)

A very sensible colloquy, that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Lieut.-Col. Locke, late of Gen. F. J. Porter's Staff, now Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Potomac, called by the Court.

Question by the Court—What knowledge have you of any order or orders given by Gen. McDowell, on the 29th day of August last, and of the whereabouts of Gen. McDowell on that day? State fully and particularly, specifying time and circumstances as nearly as you remember.

Answer—I was bearer of a message from Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, on the afternoon of the 29th of August,—I think between 2 and 3 o'clock. At the time of my receiving this message from Gen. McDowell he was standing on the right hand side of the road going to Manassas, and near Bethlehem Church. The message was to this effect:

"Give Gen. Porter my compliments, and say to him that I am going to the right and will take Gen. King with me—that I think he had better remain where he is at present, and if it should become necessary for him to fall back, let him do so on my left."

This message I carried direct to Gen. Porter. This is the only message that I bore from Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter. I heard Gen. McDowell make a remark to Gen. Porter in the morning—about noon. The remark was to this effect:

"Porter, you are too far out already. This is no place to have a fight."

The first place that I saw Gen. McDowell that morning was at a brick house at Manassas, about 10 o'clock. I next saw him where we were in position, near Gainesville, about noon. The last time I saw him was where the remark was made that I have repeated—near Bethlehem Church. At the time I bore the message to Gen. Porter the head of his column was about two miles from Bethlehem Church, toward Gainesville. I am not positive as to the distance; but have always thought it about two miles.

Q.—Do you know of any matter or thing tending to show that Gen. McDowell was treacherous to the country, incompetent, unfaithful, or otherwise disqualified for the command of a division, corps or department, and if you do, state what you know as fully as though you were specifically interrogated in respect thereto?

A.—I do not know of any such thing, or believe any such thing.

Question by Gen. McDowell—Will witness state under what circumstances he chanced to see Gen. McDowell on the evening of the 29th, near Bethlehem Church—for what purpose did he come there?

A.—I was the bearer of a message from Gen. Porter to Gen. King. As I rode down the Gainesville road to Bethlehem Church, I saw Gen. McDowell, with another officer standing by the side of the road. This officer I took to be Gen. King, to whom I delivered my message, first asking him if he was Gen. King, to which he assented in the affirmative. It was upon the delivery of my message to Gen. King, that Gen. McDowell gave me the message to give to Gen. Porter.

Q.—What was the message you bore from Gen. Porter to Gen. King?

A.—To remain where he was until further orders. I rode just in the rear of Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter, when they rode to the right to view the country. I returned with Gen. Porter when they parted. After we returned to the head of the column, it was but a short time before Gen. Porter sent me to Gen. King. To the best of my recollection Gen. McDowell's troops were halted just about the place where I delivered the message to Gen. King. The position of Gen. King personally at that time was, standing on the left of Gen. McDowell, leaning against the fence. I remained with Gen. King and Gen. McDowell but a few moments, probably not over ten minutes. I did not hear any further conversation between Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter at the time I heard the remark of Gen. McDowell that I have repeated. I do not know that Gen. McDowell gave Gen. Porter any of his (McDowell's) cavalry on the morning of the 29th as a force. There were, I believe, twelve or fifteen horsemen left with Gen. Porter as messengers. I do not recollect having heard Gen. McDowell, in this conversation with Gen. Porter, allude to the joint order they had received from Gen. Pope. I don't think that the remark made to Gen. Porter, that he was too far out, &c., was made in connection with any other conversation, but that it was induced from the appearance of the place when we were getting into position. I left Gen. McDowell immediately after receiving the message from him to Gen. Porter which I have mentioned.

Gen. King called by Gen. McDowell—Q.—Did you or not, on the 29th of August last, receive a message from Gen. F. J. Porter, by the hands of Lieut.-Col. Locke, at or near Bethlehem Church, in the presence of Gen. McDowell?

A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Were you and Gen. McDowell together at all near Bethlehem Church on that day, after parting at Manassas?

A.—No, Sir, we were not.

Question by Court—I did not receive any order from Lieut.-Col. Locke.

Capt. Daniel W. Hughes, A. D. C., of Gen. King's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell.—I was with Gen. King on the morning of the 29th of August last, on the occasion of his march from Manassas toward Gainesville. He and Gen. McDowell were not together on that day near Bethlehem Church. They were not together at all on that day, after they parted at Manassas, about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Gen. King was sick, and had been for some time, and did not exercise command of his division after 9 o'clock on the morning of that day.

Capt. Duncan A. Pell, A. D. C., called by the Court—What is your rank in the United States service?

A.—I am a Captain and Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-Gen. McClellan, and assigned to duty with Gen. Burnside.

Q.—Where were you on the 28th of August last?

A.—On the morning of the 28th of August I was with the Confederates, Gen. Ewell's column, near where a road to the north of the Centreville and Gainesville road crosses Cub Run. The troops that I was with halted there for some hours, and then proceeded to very near a place called Groveton Heights, by way of Dudley Springs. This took them all day, they arriving at the Heights about eight o'clock in the evening. I personally reached Groveton Heights at that time. There were troops and wagons in front of me and behind me. We left Manassas Junction about nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th, the rebel troops commencing their march at that time. I do not know whether the rebel troops marched toward the Warrenton pike southwest of Bull Run; had not the means of knowing. I did not arrive at Groveton Heights on the evening of the 28th until about a half an hour after the engagement at that place was over. I was present at the battle that took place on the 29th.

Q.—What opportunities had you to observe what transpired?

A.—In the first part of the day, while they were fighting almost immediately on the field of the night previous, I had very good opportunities for observation; but afterward, when the United States troops occupied that ground, I was sent to the rear of the rebel troops by A. P. Hill, where my opportunities for observation were not so good. The rebel force there, from the best information I could collect from observation and otherwise, was about 21,000, being the whole of Jackson's corps—three divisions. I was taken prisoner at Bristow Station on the afternoon of the 27th.

Q.—Did you see or did you know of any movement of our troops which was an improper one, and which, in consequence of its impropriety, inured to the benefit of the enemy. If so, state fully and particularly.

A.—On Friday, the 29th, the only day on which I could well observe the movements of the army, the enemy were decidedly worsted. I did not see our troops except early in the morning.

The Court went into secret session previous to adjourning.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, *Major Kappner*, Chief Engineer on Gen. Sigel's Staff, summoned by the Government, was examined by interpreter. He stated that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August Gen. Sigel's Corps was gotten up, being under marching orders for Manassas. At 6 o'clock the advance guard arrived at Gainesville, having on their way met the enemy's pickets, who retired beyond Gainesville. The corps did not pursue the route taken by the enemy, but kept on to the right, toward Manassas. After advancing about three miles in that direction, and about 10 o'clock in the morning, Gen. SIGEL'S scouts came in and reported the enemy were advancing upon the right corner of his left flank. Witness took twenty-four cavalrymen and went out to see if the reports of the scouts were correct, and to reconnoitre. On going about a mile and a quarter in the direction designated by the scouts, he came to a height near a farm-house. From this height he had an extensive view, and saw on the Centreville and Gainesville Pike a white line. On taking his glass, he counted fifty of the enemy's wagons going toward Gainesville. He then advanced about two hundred and fifty yards further on, when he saw five vedettes fronted toward Gen. Sigel's marching column, with a support of fifty horsemen about a quarter of a mile from them. On the road from Newmarket to Groveton he saw an infantry column of about three regiments coming toward Groveton. All this he immediately reported to Gen. Sigel in writing, stating to him that his corps could pass over the route taken by the enemy without interruption. In about a half an hour Gen. Sigel arrived with a part of his corps, near the position witness occupied. He told witness that before breaking camp he had reported to Gen. McDowell the information sent in by witness, and had proposed if he (McDowell) would support him, to follow up the enemy, but had received fresh orders from that officer to march direct for Manassas. At that time witness was on the hill, and observed the enemy marching. He thought they could very easily be flanked and annihilated. His opinion now was that if they had, at that time, engaged the retreating enemy, with the aid of Gen. McDowell on the left, they could have entirely routed them before they could have recovered from the shock of such an attack, or have effected any favorable combination. By withdrawing Gen. Sigel from that position, the enemy had been allowed the advantage of choosing their own position, and time and mode of fighting, and of being reinforced.

Cross-examination by Gen. McDowell—Witness could not see Newmarket or Groveton from his position on the hill; knew that the infantry column was on the road from Newmarket to Groveton, from Gen. McDowell's map. They could not have been going from Newmarket to Sudley Springs, as they were not far enough to the right for that. They were directly in front of me. They were about half a mile from me. The column was about 120 yards long. They were in sight about five minutes. I only saw one end of the column. They may have been passing some time, and I may have only seen the rear of the column. I cannot say positively whether there were three regiments or one. Gen. Sigel's advance guard was not at Gainesville on the evening of the 27th.

Gen. Milroy not yet having arrived to testify, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Lieut. Wm. Burchard, from Gen. Sigel's corps, summoned for the Government, was examined. He stated that on the 28th of August last, he was sent out by Gen. Sigel with a reconnoitering party, and found the enemy in position near Groveton. He saw some fifty or sixty cavalry, and some artillery, a battery, he thought, in position. Of these facts he informed Gen. McDowell. Gen. McDowell asked him where Sigel's Corps was, and on being informed that it was on the road from Gainesville to Manassas, about four miles from the former place, he instructed witness to tell Gen. Sigel to take position with his right on the railroad and his left on the pike. Witness had no personal knowledge of Gen. McDowell having been informed of a column of infantry being in position near Groveton. No cross-examination.

Lieut.-Col. Devies, called by Gen. McDowell.—He stated that on the evening of the 27th of August last he was detailed by Gen. McDowell to show Gen. Sigel the country between Gainesville and through Thoroughfare Gap, and in that vicinity, witness understanding that Gen. Sigel had been assigned to the duty of occupying Thoroughfare Gap. On the 28th, while marching from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, witness showed Gen. Sigel a cross-road leading over to Haymarket. Gen. Sigel asked some questions about the road, and then sent him back to Gen. McDowell to say to him that the Division that was to hold Thoroughfare Gap had better take that road. No cross-examination by the Court.

Gen. Milroy not yet having arrived, the Court went into secret session, for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Capture of the Brig Estelle by the Pirat Florida.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. BROWN.

The British steamship *Tubal Cain*, Capt. BARTLETT, arrived at this port last evening from Havana, bringing as passenger Capt. JOHN BROWN, late of the brig *Estelle*, captured by the pirate *Florida*. The following is Capt. BROWN'S statement:

At one o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th inst., in lat. 23° 50', lon. 84° 17', a three-masted propeller, heavily armed, ran down and fired a gun. As the smoke cleared away I saw that the steamer was a Confederate man-of-war. Although the sea was running very high, boats were promptly lowered, and a young Lieutenant came on board. He announced that the brig was a prize to the Confederate steamer *Florida*, Capt. J. N. MAFFIT, and directed that myself and crew should pack up our personal effects and repair on board. We did so. Capt. MAFFIT received me with great courtesy, invited me into his cabin, and said he regretted that it was necessary for him to burn my vessel; that the consequence of this unnatural war often fell most heavily upon those who disapproved of it; he trusted the vessel was owned by Abolitionists. Some few articles were removed to the *Florida*, and fire was at once applied to the poor *Estelle*, she being a new brig and on her first voyage, the cargo and vessel being worth over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000.) She was soon consumed. I was on board the *Florida* two days and myself and crew were treated with marked courtesy. Capt. MAFFIT and officers were every inch the considerate gentlemen and attentive officers. I take pleasure in doing justice to my captors, however much I may feel in another point of view. Generosity and courtesy on the part of enemies should not pass unheeded by, as the rigors of a sad and unnatural war may be somewhat mitigated by politeness and manly forbearance. I would add that Capt. MAFFIT returned our personal effects, but retained the chronometer and charts.

(Signed,) JOHN BROWN,
Late Master of the brig *Estelle*.

Capt. BROWN further reports that, while a passenger on board of the *Tubal Cain*, on the 25th inst., when off Matturella Reef, a United States propeller (gunboat,) painted lead color, was in sight, approaching us, but soon bore away without speaking. (The *Tubal Cain* had a deck-load of cotton, and bore all the appearance of a blockade runner.) Capt. BROWN wishes to present to Capt. BARTLETT, of the *Tubal Cain*, his thanks for his kind treatment to him, and his humane conduct in giving him a gratuitous passage home.

From Capt. BROWN we have the following, which was received from Capt. MAFFIT of the *Florida*. The *Florida* (or *Oreto*) was built for the Sardinian Government, and when fitted out was sent to Nassau, and while there, after receiving stores, she was seized by the authorities, but soon released. When she proceeded to the Bahama Banks and took in guns, which had been previously sent there from Nassau in a schooner, and was lying under one of the quays awaiting the steamer's arrival. The *Florida* then proceeded to Cardenas, from thence to Havana, and from Havana to Mobile, but while going in she was fired into by the United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, one ball penetrating her port side amidships, making a hole large enough to roll a bale of cotton through. Another ball struck the after part of the vessel, entering the cabin and damaging it severely. The rigging, spars and smoke-stack were also materially damaged. One man had his head taken off by a ball, and another his leg. After refitting and repairing, on the 15th he dropped down to the fort, it being in the afternoon, and in sight of the gunboats. When the moon arose, at about 2 A. M., she steamed out through the entire fleet of seven vessels, and was within pistol-shot of two of them. One of the gunboats gave chase, but after eighteen hours gave it up, and the *Florida* was free.

The remainder of the *Florida's* cruise has already been published.

THE BRIG ESTELLE.

This brig, captured and burnt by the rebel steamer *Oreto*, is owned by Mr. FOSTER, of Millbridge, Me. She was a new vessel, upon her first voyage, and was at the time bound from Santa Cruz, Cuba, for Boston. She had a cargo of sugar, consigned to HOMER & SPRAGUE, of this city, owned by a Spanish house in Cuba. The officers and crew of the brig were taken by the *Oreto* to Havana. We understand from the consignees that there was a certificate on board that the cargo was Spanish property. She was a very superior vessel of 298 tons burden.—*Boston Traveler, Jan. 28.*

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

The Missing Boat of the Steamer Rhode Island.

Interesting Official Report by Commander Trenchard.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

It will be remembered that one of the boats belonging to the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, which was sent to the relief of the crew of the iron-clad *Monitor* in her recent disaster, was, in the gale prevailing at the time, separated from the rest and supposed to be lost. Since then, however, the boat and her crew have arrived safe at Beaufort, N. C., and the following report from the Commander of the *Rhode Island*, detailing the statement of Acting Master BROWN, who commanded the boat supposed to be lost, has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C., Jan. 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report Mr. BROWN'S statement to be in substance, as follows:

After having made two trips to the *Monitor*, he started on the third, and after leaving the *Rhode Island*, he saw the red light burning at the flagstaff of the *Monitor*, and apparently about one mile distant. As the wind and sea were against him, he made but little progress, yet he continued gaining, until within a quarter of a mile of the *Monitor*, when the light became extinguished. It appeared to settle gradually in the water as he approached her, and then it disappeared. When he approached to what he supposed to be the position of the vessel, he could perceive no other trace of her, except an eddy produced by the sinking of the vessel. He remained near that position as long as he deemed prudent, in order to rescue any of the crew who might be in the water, but found none. He then started for the *Rhode Island*, which then appeared to be two miles distant; the weather being overcast, attended with a slight rain; wind hauling to the northward. Soon after he lost sight of the *Rhode Island*; but afterward saw the first, second and third lights she burned; headed for her, and finally lost sight of her lights. This is the last he saw of the *Rhode Island*. He then made a drag of the boat's mast, by which he kept her head to sea, and the men on the lookout for signals. As none could be seen, he then pulled to the northward and westward, finding the sea to be too rough to pull directly to the west, hoping to fall in with some of the numerous coasting vessels. He kept the crew pulling all night, in order to overcome the great strength of the current, considering that if they did not exert themselves to do so, they would be out of the track of all vessels. At daylight he discovered a schooner some four or five miles away from them. He also mentioned seeing a small boat some distance off, with two or three men in her, seeing her as she rose two or three times upon the waves, and then disappearing. At this time they were very much taken up with the management of their own boat, the sea being very irregular, and coming from all quarters. After losing sight of the schooner already referred to, Mr. BROWN saw a large ship close hauled, the wind being from the northward and eastward. He had approached sufficiently near to see the men upon her decks, but she passed on without noticing his signals. He then pulled directly in for the land, which he estimated was about ten miles distant. This was about 9½ A. M., on the 21st ult., and about an hour afterward he made a schooner to the leeward. He got up the crew's coats for sails, and breaking his oars to assist, ran down for her, and at 11 A. M. ran alongside. The schooner proved to be the *A. Colby*, Capt. H. D. HARRIMAN, of Brockport, Me., bound to Fernandina, with bricks for Government use. Mr. BROWN and his crew were received with the greatest degree of attention and taking the boat on board. The Captain was requested to land the officer and his men at Beaufort, N. C., which he consented to do, and in running in for the coast with a view of ascertaining more correctly his position, being without observation, he struck on the Diamond Shoal off Cape Hatteras, causing the schooner to leak very badly. The same night the vessel anchored under the land near Cape Hatteras Inlet. On the following day went on board the U.S. steamer *Miami*, Capt. TOWNSEND, reporting to him the situation of himself and crew, who dispatched twelve men to aid in assisting the schooner, and the same afternoon they started for Beaufort, reaching there on the morning of the 2d inst. Upon arriving there, Mr. BROWN reported to Capt. DRAYTON, the senior naval officer, requesting that himself and crew might be permitted to remain on board the *A. Colby*, to assist the Captain in keeping his vessel afloat, until a certain amount of the cargo could be removed, and he be placed in a position to work his vessel with his own crew. Remaining there until the 5th inst., when he went on board the store-ship *Wm. Adger*, Capt. CARLEY, by whom Mr. BROWN and his men were treated with every degree of kindness and attention, and upon the arrival of the *Rhode Island* the following day regained his own vessel.

Mr. BROWN speaks of Capt. HARRIMAN in the following terms:

I cannot say too much in praise of Capt. HARRIMAN who did all that could be done, and thought nothing of the trouble to which we necessarily put him to by so altering his original voyage, and though all he possessed was in the schooner, yet he told me, when she struck, that he would willingly lose all to save any one, and that if he should lose his vessel and cargo, he should never regret having taken us on board.

Very respectfully,
STEPHEN TRENCHARD, Commander.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 148, of which 57 were adults and 91 children. The principal diseases were, consumption, 15; convulsions, infantile, 10; diphtheria, 9; croup, 8; hydrocephelus, 7; scarlatina, 6; scarlet fever and inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; cancer, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the brain, marasmus, infantile and old age, 4 each; bronchitis, burned, debility, erysipelas, typhoid fever, fracture, palsy, teething, 2 each, &c.,&c. Natives of the United States, 108; England, 12; Ireland, 12; Unknown, 5; Wales, 2; Scotland, 1.

PRESENTATION TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER.—The firemen of the Western District, last night presented the newly elected Chief Engineer, Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, with a full fireman's rig, trumpet, &c. The ceremony took place at Gothic Hall.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mr. JAMES GILLEN, driving a cart through Flushing-avenue, yesterday, fell upon the pavement and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to his residence, in Spencer-street, by Officer SPRAGUE, of the Fourth Precinct Police.

FIRE.—Last evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of the dwelling of Mr. WILSON, No. 226 Atlantic-street, causing damage to the extent of $75. The cause was accidental.

Suicide of a Wealthy Banker at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE ALLEGED CAUSE OF THE ACT.

Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD, son-in-law of Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, and himself a wealthy banker of that State, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Mr. FITZGERALD was suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and came to New-York City five weeks ago to obtain a change in medical treatment, leaving his family behind him. He put up first at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and subsequently removed to the St. Nicholas.

The evidence elicited before Coroner NAUMANN showed that deceased must have shut himself in his room on Friday afternoon; that he wrote eight letters, directed to his wife and other parties; that he then divested himself of coat and boots, proceeded to the bed, pistol in hand, placed the muzzle to his forehead and fired. The last letter is dated at 3 A. M. of Saturday, and is directed to a well-known merchant of this City. It gives explicit instructions relative to the disposition of the body, how and where it shall be buried, &c.

Deceased leaves property to the amount of $100,000 in Wisconsin. The cause of his committing the deed was, undoubtedly, insanity. One member of the family, it is said, died in a lunatic asylum, and deceased was fearful he should also come to a similar end. He had been heard to say he would kill himself before he would enter an asylum of that character.

Capt. MOUNT, of the Eighth Precinct, took charge of the body, and notified Coroner NAUMANN to hold an inquest. The whole matter was kept so secret, however, that it was late last evening before the inmates of the house knew what had occurred.

CHARLES M. PROCTOR, Esq., United States Consul at Vera Cruz, has arrived in town from Vera Cruz, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel. He proceeds to Washington early the coming week.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Ladies will be Experimented upon at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, at the close of Prof. BRITTAN'S lecture. No lecture or experiments on Saturday or Monday evenings. Admission 15 cents; two tickets, 25 cents; five for 50 cents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BUNCE—KNELLER.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Mr. Calloway, OLIVER B. BUNCE, of New-York, to KATE C., daughter of John C. Kneller, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, after a protracted illness, JESSIE ANNA, daughter of Charles W. Carpenter, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 214 East 30th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Sunday,) the 1st inst. The friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, JOSEPH H. FIELD, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 21st-st., at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, without further invitation. The relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 412 Henry-st., at 2 o'clock, where carriages will be provided to convey them to the Church. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GAYLER.—On Friday evening, Jan. 30, PAUL CHRISTIAN, youngest son of Charles and Anna Grace Gayler, aged 2 years and [illegible] months.

LILLIENDAHL.—In Bethlehem, Penn., on Friday, Jan. 30, Miss ERNESTINE LILLIENDAHL, in the 59th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery at Bethlehem, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 P. M.

KURST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, JOHN KURST, aged 54 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Allen-st.

NAFIS.—In Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 30, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. ADRIANA, wife of Richard R. Nafis, aged [illegible] years, 6 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further notice.

PEEBLES.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry H. Hart, No. 182 Orchard-st., CATHERINE ANN PEEBLES, widow of the late Alexander Peebles, in the 63d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

VAN DYKE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 30, of congestion of the brain, VALDEMAR, only son of Isaac and Lydia A. Van Dyke, aged 2 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Henry-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WARING.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, MARTHA, beloved wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, in 88th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 53.—Jan. 31, 1863.
11, 4, 20, 33, 55, 22, 2, 66, 18, 8, 59, 58, 77.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 54.—Jan. 31, 1863.
28, 16, 58, 41, 18, 22, 61, 57, 52, 60, 69, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

TO THE DEBILITATED AND THE DECREPID.

For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of nature, whether occasioned by sickness, fast living, constitutional decay, old age, or any other physical or mental cause, the one thing needful and indispensable is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out in the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty restorative seems, as it were, to lift the sufferer out of the Slough of Despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect. An old farmer, in the Valley of the Monongahela, writes thus to Dr. Hostetter: "I can compare the operation of your Bitters upon me to nothing but the effect of a rain after a long dry spell, in the Fall of the year. The rain falling on the meadows starts the second crop of grass, and your wholesome medicine seems to have started a second crop of life and spirits in me." And this is truly the effect of this grateful and powerful preparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or whose strength has been impaired by sickness or age, find it a most efficacious and delightful tonic, and it is administered with great success in marasmus or wasting of the flesh, to young children. In fact, it is a much safer and surer cordial for the nursery than anything advertised specially for that purpose.
DEPOT, NO. 428 BROADWAY.

MADAME TILMAN,
NO. 148 EAST NINTH-ST.,
Late of No. 712 Broadway.
Adjoining A. T. Stewart's new store.
Has just received a beautiful assortment of
NATURAL BUTTERFLIES
AND
BIRDS OF FINE PLUMAGE.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, House-work, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail!
Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company,
No. 205 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE CAUSES and proper treatment of Spermatorrhea, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal News-paper depôts, at E. Warner's No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOSPITALS.

Our Wounded Soldiers in the City Hospitals—How They are Cared for.

It will doubtless be very interesting to the public to know something of the arrangements made in this City and in Brooklyn, for the care and medical treatment of our brave Union soldiers who have received their injuries on so many glorious battle-fields. We frequently hear of great battles, then of hundreds of sick and wounded brought to the different cities of the Union. Nothing is of more importance than that all of these should be well provided for, and the provisions necessary to afford comfort and accommodation to the vast numbers who sometimes need to be cared for are sometimes on a very vast scale. In the public and Governmental hospitals the attendant expenses are borne by the public Treasury, but in the case of private hospitals there is always room for the exercise of popular benevolence, which the citizens of the Republic are never backward in evincing to those who, like our wounded soldiers, so well deserve it.

New-York has done her part toward providing for the necessities of these brave fellows, and the Surgeons of the public hospitals have been fully occupied with the treatment of some of the most extraordinary cases of gunshot and other wounds which have ever come under the observation of surgical science. The Government has established numerous hospitals in this City and on the healthy islands of the East and North Rivers, where the greatest care is given to the treatment of the sick, and with so much success that thousands of men, some of them wounded very severely, have been restored to health, and enabled to rejoin their regiments.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

This well known central Hospital has afforded an asylum to a large number of our wounded during the war. The medical officers are men of the highest standing in their profession and in their treatment of wounds have had great success. The following are some of the most prominent. J. F. KENNEDY and F. D. STURGES resident surgeons, and J. L. VANDERVOORT and N. SMITH Jr., medical doctors, resident Physicians. Some of the cases treated in this hospital have been of the most desperate kind, and cannot fail to greatly interest medical men and the public at large. We subjoin a few of the most prominent ones:

CHESTER ADAMS, Co. D, Third Michigan Volunteers was wounded by a musket ball at the battle of Seven Pines. The ball entered the left thigh at about the middle of its outward aspect, and was removed just externally to the femoral vessels, and immediately beneath Poupart's ligament. In its course it fractured the femur at about the junction of its upper and middle parts. This man was cured and discharged.

JOHN C. MYERS, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, received a gunshot wound of the shoulder. Fifteen days previous to his admittance, he was wounded in the right shoulder at the battle of Seven Pines. The head of the os brachii was shattered, and was excised by the regimental surgeon on the succeeding day by an incision extending from just below the top of the acromion to midway between this process and the elbow. On admission, the wound had nearly healed. On examination, the head of the scapula was found to be so badly shattered that it was thought best to remove the limb at the shoulder-joint, and three months after the ball was found lodged under the scapula. This case was also successfully treated.

RICHARD FOLLAS, Company K, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh. This was another case of amputation of the shoulder-joint, which was performed before admittance to the hospital. An exceedingly difficult and rare operation was performed on this patient, and successfully, viz., that of neuroma of the stump. The patient suffered greatly, but was cured.

MILES S. ADAMS, Co. A, Third Michigan Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. On examination it was found that the ball had entered the anterior aspect of the right shoulder, just below the coracoid process, and that it came out about three inches below the posterior aspect of the arm. Through the upper wound the axillary arteries could be seen pulsating bare. This gave rise to a good deal of anxiety, and it was thought that the artery would have to be ligated above, in order to guard against sudden and fatal secondary hæmorrhage. But the wound filled up with granulations, and everything progressed to a favorable recovery.

Several severe cases of gunshot wounds are still under treatment and doing favorably: comparatively but few cases of wounded soldiers remain in this hospital. This shows how successfully wounds received in battle can be treated by science. The men, as soon as cured are sent off to their different regiments; but in view of the many desperate battles now going on in various parts of the country, it may not be long before these able medical gentlemen are again called upon to exercise the functions of their humane offices with the same success as has attended them in so many difficult cases.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

At this celebrated Hospital there has been a large number of military patients during the last year, and as in the New-York Hospital many of the cases have been of a very difficult nature. The arrangements for the sick and wounded are of the most perfect kind. The wards devoted to the military are fitted up with special regard to ventilation, and everything about them is kept in the most scrupulous cleanliness and order. The soldiers are nursed with the greatest care and tenderness. Many amiable ladies of this City, with the true spirit of womanly sympathy, make it a point of duty regularly to visit the Hospital, and to assist in nursing the poor fellows who have been wounded in the defence of their country. This is no small consolation to the soldiers. The patients are provided with everything that can render their condition comfortable. Tables neatly arranged with books, periodicals, &c., are placed in the wards for those of them who are inclined to indulge in the literature of the day. It is needless to say that this privilege is very generally taken advantage of. Certain hours are set aside for the admission of visitors, so that those who are desirous of seeing their friends always have an opportunity of doing so.

The following are some of the principal officers of the Bellevue Hospital: John E. White, Warden; John King, Deputy Warden and Engineer. Valentine Mott, M. D.; Alexander H. Stephens, M. D.; Alonzo Clark, M. D.; Isaac R. Taylor, M. D.; Austin Flint, M. D.; Alexander B. Mott, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D., Consulting and Visiting Surgeons and Physicians.

Among some of the most important cases of wounded soldiers treated in this hospital, we observe the following: HENRY HADLOW, a boy, sixteen years old, a private of Company H, Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, received a very severe wound in the leg, which rendered amputation necessary. The first operation was performed on the battle-field, but so unsuccessfully that a second amputation was found necessary. Still the limb did not improve, and finally a third operation was performed, above the knee-joint, and the poor lad eventually cured. He is to be provided with a cork leg, which it is hoped will render the loss of his limb less inconvenient to him. HADLOW is a native of England. Capt. DONOVAN, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, was wounded in the seven days' battles, receiving a bullet in the back of his head, behind the ear, penetrating the skull and passing clean through the right eye. He subsequently rejoined his regiment, and at the battle of Fredericksburgh was wounded in two places, a fragment of a shell having struck him on the breast, and a ball passing through the shoulder. He, however, is doing well, and is ready as soon as able to serve his country on the field again. On the whole there have been some eighteen hundred patients in this hospital, more than half of whom have been returned in sound condition to their regiments. There is an interesting historical relic connected with this institution, which perhaps it might be as well to mention here. The identical stone on which WASHINGTON stood when he took the oath of office as President of the United States, and on which he delivered his Inaugural Address, has been, by the care and foresight of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, preserved in this invaluable institution. It is a brownstone of about ten feet by eight, let into the wall of the principal entrance hall, and is to bear the following inscription:

STANDING ON THIS STONE
The oath of office was administered
to
GEORGE WASHINGTON
by
CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON
when inaugurated
First President of the United States,
April 30, 1789.
It was removed to this Institution
From Federal Hall, Wall-street, in 1813, and placed
in its present position,
Feb. 22, 1862,
By the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
SIMEON DRAPER, President, ISAAC BELL,
MOSES H. GRINNELL, JAS. B. NICHOLSON.

Outside of this, on the landing, is a railing which stood before this stone, also with an inscription.

Mr. KING, the Under Warden, is a very indefatigable officer, and is exceedingly attentive in his department; he very kindly showed our reporter through the building, and gave all the information that he could conveniently afford.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The wounded soldiers who have been treated in the Brooklyn hospitals have belonged principally to the volunteers from Long Island, and in nearly all the cases brought under the notice of the physicians, radical cures have been effected. Many of the patients have been enabled to rejoin their regiments. Every case of amputation was successful, with the exception of one, in which the patient died. This is of course highly creditable to the surgeons of this hospital. Among the most prominent of these medical gentlemen we may mention S. L. MASON, M. D., Surgeon in charge; D. N. CHAPMAN, M. D., and A. HALLETT, M. D., Attending Physicians; J. H. [illegible], M. D., D. A. [illegible], M. D., and WM. [illegible], M. D., attending Surgeons. [illegible] some fifty or sixty military patients in the hospital, out of some two hundred and thirty odd, the remainder having been discharged completely cured.

There was a very remarkable case of resection of the humerus, in which much surgical skill was displayed. The patient was a private of the Fourteenth New-York Infantry, named JOHN GLEESON. Long Island Hospital is most admirably situated, and is a great blessing to the city of Brooklyn. It has a college of high reputation attached, with a regular staff of exceedingly able medical lecturers, among whom Dr. ENOS, the very efficient anatomist, presides in his peculiar department.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.

Of this hospital there is very little to be said. It is a private institution, and is supported by voluntary subscription. There have been several hundred military patients treated in this hospital, of whom there are not now more than two hundred remaining, and nearly all in a state of convalescence. Many very severe cases of gunshot wounds, injuries from shells and sabre cuts have been successfully treated. The salubrious situation of this hospital, being built on the hill known as Fort Green, a position unparalleled for health in Winter and in Summer, has had considerable effect in producing rapid cures.

The following are some of the names of the principal officers of this institution:—George Hall, Henry E. Pierrepoint, John Greenwood, Isaac H. Frothingham, Cyrus P. Smith, Horace B. Claflin, Arthur W. Benson Trustees. JOHN HARLETT, President. James Crane, H. S. Smith, George Cochran, M. D's., and James M. Minor, De Witt C. Enos, Daniel E. Kissam and J. C. Hutchinson, Surgeons. Superintendent John E. Nichols is very much beloved by the patients, for whose ease and comfort he does not hesitate to sacrifice his personal convenience.

THE HOSPITAL ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND

Has long been in very successful operation, and has done good service to the sick and wounded from the army. Since its occupation by the Government Hospital Department, this deserted island has grown into something like importance. People who seldom thought of Bedloe's Island before, now refer to it as one of the best sites in the bay for the hospital service.

Looking at the island as one runs by it in the bay, it presents a rather cold appearance. This, however, is due to the Winter and the absence of all vegetation for the present. But it is far from being a cheerless place, as the soldiers who receive their treatment there can best testify. The shelter tents which were at first erected for the protection of the soldiers have long since disappeared to make room for snug wooden houses, provided with stoves and every convenience. The whole island is kept as clean as a pin. It is swept twice a day regularly; and there is nothing allowed to accumulate there.

The food and drink of the men are of the finest kind. Beef, soup, turnips, carrots and other vegetables are plentifully supplied, while the weaker invalids are provided with preserves, sweetmeats and other luxuries better adapted to their condition. Wine is also supplied in small quantities to those for whom the doctors prescribe it.

The island is now very healthy, and there are not many sick or wounded remaining there. A better spot has never been selected than this for the uses to which it has been put, and when our soldiers are wounded again, all those who have been to see the *régime* of this hospital will not be sorry to return.

A Visit to the United States Military Hospital at Newark, N. J.

One of the most gratifying and humane institutions created by the necessities of this war, is the Military Hospital at Newark, N. J. The main building, formerly used for manufacturing purposes, is located at the Centre-street Railroad Depot, and the branch is on Market-street. The main building contains 800 beds, and the other 300, both buildings being able to accommodate 1,100 patients, and 1,000 convalescent soldiers at the same time. On the 3d of July last, Dr. JOHN H. JANEWAY, of the United States Army, was ordered by the Government to Newark, to organize these buildings for hospital purposes, and by the 1st of August he had so far progressed in the undertaking that upon a notice of only fifty-six hours, he was prepared to, and did receive over 1,000 sick soldiers. On the first floor of the main building are located a large chapel, officers' quarters, and mess room, Clerks' and Steward's offices, Quartermaster's department and store and drug rooms. In the basement is a large dining room, capable of seating 600 soldiers. The upper portion of the building is devoted entirely to sick wards, and is most admirably ventilated. The hospital at present is under the charge of Dr. GEORGE TAYLOR, U. S. A., assisted by an able medical staff, consisting of Drs. BALDWIN, CROSS, PULLING, WATSON, PIERCE, SEGUR, LOWELL and JESSUP. Dr. JANEWAY now being the Executive Officer, assisted by Quartermaster JOHN P. HENNION, Steward CHAS. C. SMITH, Quartermaster's Clerk THOMAS C. ALDEN, and J. H. BISHOP, Clerk of the Hospital. Soldiers are received from volunteer regiments from all the States, and a few from the regular army. To the present time, 2,766 patients have been received, 833 of whom have returned to duty, 740 discharged unfit for service, 223 deserted and 92 died. No contagious or infectious diseases have been received, with the exception of one case of small-pox, which, as soon as discovered was sent away. The citizens of Newark have manifested the deepest interest in the success of the institution, and the ladies have been very attentive to the wants of the soldiers, organizing themselves into Visiting Committees, nursing them, bringing them all sorts of little home-made delicacies, cheering them up with kind words of hope and sympathy, attending to their correspondence, and, in fact, in every particular, have proved themselves to be, to these poor fellows, perfect ministering angels. And several philanthropic gentlemen have procured a pleasant plot of ground in Falmouth Cemetery, for the burial of those who may die there, and remain unclaimed by their friends. The majority of the soldiers so far received, are Americans, and more Germans than Irish. With but few exceptions, they can read and write, and converse most intelligently—giving in many instances most graphic descriptions of the various battles they have been in. Those convalescent were either engaged in conversing with the lady visitors, writing to their friends, reading books and newspapers, or amusing themselves in various games with cards and dominoes—two intelligent young men, we noticed, surrounded by an interested crowd, were playing quite a closely contested game of chess. Many interesting cases have been received and several important surgical operations performed. One case in particular is that of DANIEL W. HATCH, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is an intelligent young man, and was engaged in reading "The Fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN Discovered, by MCCLINTOCK." He was shot at Antietam by a rebel sharp-shooter with a Minie rifle. The ball entered the inner canthus, about one inch behind the right eye, and passing through the cartilages of the head, lodged under the left eye in the antrum cavity. It is a most extraordinary wound, and the Surgeon says had it been but the breadth of a hair higher it would have instantly killed him. The sight of the right eye, although the eye looks perfect, has been entirely destroyed, the ball having evidently severed the optical nerve. He says when he was struck he instantly fell, but got up and went about 100 yards, when a large quantity of blood came from his mouth and nostrils, and putting his hand up to his cheek he felt the bunch under his left eye, and he then realized that he had been shot in the head. He was soon after attended by a field surgeon, who probed for the ball, but thought it not expedient to then extract it, and he was sent to this hospital, and has carried the ball until it was extracted the other day by a most skillful surgical operation. Dr. CROSS, ably assisted by Dr. WATSON, determined to take the ball out, but, instead of cutting through the outside of the cheek, he made an incision inside, through the mouth, cut up to the ball, and then grappling it with a strong pair of straight forceps, drew it out, and the only scar the poor fellow has, to tell that he has "done the State some service," is the deep indention behind the right eye. The ball is as clean and bright as when it was first put into the rifle to wing its deadly flight, and he intends keeping it as an heirloom. There was another interesting case of an old man, sixty years of age. His name is JOHN M. KEFIER. He owns a farm in Salem county, New Jersey, and volunteered in the Fifth Regiment, Co. D, New Jersey Volunteers, and ably served in the ranks until he was seized with diarrhœa and sent to this hospital. He will never be able for service, but refuses to accept his discharge, saying that he has always lived under the Stars and Stripes, and is willing to die for them. He is truly a patriarchical patriot. There is another case there of what might be called "true grit"—WM. ALDERMAN, of the Twenty-fourth New-Jersey Volunteers. He was sent here in a dying condition, with typhoid fever, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned, but he rallied, and had no sooner mastered the fever, when he was seized with diarrhœa in the most fearful form, not being able to partake of food for several days—but he always said, "I will live, I won't die!" And true enough. He has been reduced to a mere skeleton, and in attempting to get up the other day, he fell to the floor; upon being raised up, he turned to the Doctor and jocosely said, "You don't think I'll desert, do you Doc?" Many of the soldiers have had their arms and legs amputated since they were received, and Dr. HUNTER visited the hospital last week to take the measures of these cases with a view of making for them artificial limbs, which the Government has most nobly decided to pay for. No soldiers certainly are better provided for than those of the United States, in every particular. They all seem cheerful and contented here, and many letters have been received from those who have been discharged, testifying as to the kindness they had received while in the hospital. All the most approved sanitary measures are adopted here, and the rules and regulations are perfect. No smoking is permitted; no loud talking or swearing; no uncleanly habits or annoyances of any kind are tolerated. Breakfast is had at 7.30 A. M.; dinner, 12 M.; and supper at sun set. All patients who are able take their meals in the general dining room, while there they are required to take off their hats, and conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner. A hospital fund has been created, out of which has been paid $800 for matting for the stairs and corridors of the buildings to deaden the sounds of footsteps. Also large amounts have been expended from time to time in procuring various comforts for the soldiers, and they have sent to the Chestnut Hill Hospital, in Philadelphia, some $2,000, and now have quite a large surplus remaining, which it is hoped by those interested may ultimately be the nucleus of a fund for the erection hereafter at some eligible point of a National Military Hospital for the benefit of all the sick and disabled soldiers of the country who cannot be taken care of elsewhere. Such an institution would be an honor to the country. A lecture will be given in the course of a few weeks in Newark for the benefit of these soldiers and this fund, by THOMAS W. PITTMAN, Esq., who has long since advocated the establishment of a soldiers' National Hospital, and also, a concert, for which several distinguished artists have volunteered. All donations will be cheerfully received by the medical officer in charge, who will see that they are properly distributed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Chaplain of the Sailor's Snug Harbor Shot and Instantly Killed by an Inmate of that Institution.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a most atrocious homicide was committed at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, under the following circumstances: The chaplain of the Institution, Rev. ROBT. A. QUINN, had been holding religious services in the Sailors' Chapel, and was on his return home, when a sailor named HERMAN INGALLS, who was standing near the corner of the main building, confronted him saying: "You'll expose me, I know you will, if you live," and immediately drew from his breast-pocket a double-barreled pistol and fired at Mr. QUINN. The ball entered his left breast immediately under the heart, and after reeling for a few seconds, Mr. QUINN dropped dead, exclaiming, "I'm shot! I'm shot!"

The sailor then turned round, placed the pistol close to the side of his own head, discharged the remaining barrel, and fell. The shot tore away his entire lower jaw.

Messrs. H. J. MONROE, of corner of Washington and Cortlandt streets, and Mr. THOS. DIMON, of Wall-street—both residents of Staten Island—who were on their way to New-York, were passing at the time and saw the whole transaction. Mr. QUINN was taken to his residence. The sailor was removed to the hospital, and died about 10 o'clock. Coroner DEMPSEY has held inquests on both bodies, and verdicts have been rendered in accordance with the facts above stated.

Some time ago Mr. QUINN reproved INGALLS for swearing in his presence, which reproof was taken in ill humor, and rumor has it that the sailor has on several occasions since threatened to have satisfaction, not many days since INGALLS accosted Father QUINN saying, "I hope your reverence won't expose me in that horrible affair of mine," to which the reverend gentleman made answer, don't bother me with such nonsense," and turned away. On the same evening Father QUINN mentioned the circumstance to his wife, and said he had not the slightest idea what INGALLS meant by "that horrible affair," but, attributing his language and actions to a slight abberation of mind, thought no more of it. Yesterday morning, however, INGALLS was observed to be acting strangely, and seems to have stationed himself at the corner of the building to await the egress of the pastor.

Rev. Mr. QUINN has been the appointed clergyman of the institution for a number of years, and was greatly respected, not only by the inmates but, by all who knew him. INGALLS has been an inmate of the Snug Harbor for about seventeen years. Whether he had ever been guilty of a "horrible affair," and supposed Mr. QUINN knew of it, or not, is as yet a mystery.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge McCUNN passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted:

JAMES MARTIN, for assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm—State Prison two years.

EDWARD A. DEGRAY, for assault upon his wife—Penitentiary one year.

THEODORE SMITH, for false pretences—fined $50.

JOHN HAWKINS, for attempt at grand larceny—City Prison one day.

In the case of JOEL B. FERGUSON, convicted of obtaining $1,000 from CATHERINE CARTER, sentence was postponed to give the defendant's counsel opportunity to make a bill of exceptions on which to move for a new trial. The friends of Mr. FERGUSON declined to assist him in raising the $1,000 to refund to Mrs. CARTER, as suggested by the Court. They insist that he is not guilty of the charge, and claim that the prosecution was got up for the purpose of extorting the payment of the debt from his friends, and rather than assist in carrying out the scheme, they prefer that Mr. FERGUSON should stand the chances of a new trial.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph appears in your paper of this date which is much at variance with the facts in regard to the sale of the church property corner of Houston and Greene streets. We cannot in any sense be charged with *suppressio veri*. The Trustees knew nothing whatever in regard to the number of bodies in the vault, it never having been used by them, or the members of the Second Associated Church, for burying purposes. We made no false representations as to the number of bodies, having no information to give. Mr. STILLMAN bought the property at his own risk, one of the terms of sale being to the effect that whatever human remains found in excavating for a new foundation should be removed to a respectable burial place at the purchaser's expense. From the above facts we think that we cannot justly be charged with sharp practice. If the purchaser has found more bodies than he anticipated, it is his misfortune, and not our fault.

SOLOMON SMITH,
President Board of Trustees,
No. 37 Third-avenue.

ALEX. McCOOK, Secretary of said Board.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

A Note from Joe Coburn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Looking over your paper of the 31st inst., I notice a statement about me that is not true. I refer to the charge that I struck a woman with a sixteen-pound dumb-bell. You will oblige me by making the correction.

JOSEPH COBURN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERGEANT JOURDAN APPOINTED POLICE CAPTAIN.—The Police Commissioners yesterday appointed JOHN JOURDAN to the position of Captain of the Sixth Precinct Police, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING to the office of Police Justice. Mr. JOURDAN has been connected with the Police Department of this City for the last fourteen years. He began as a patrolman in the Sixth Ward, and from that position he has, by his industry, faithfulness and energy, worked himself up through the several grades of roundsman, special detective and Sergeant, until he has reached the office of Captain in one of the most important Precincts of the City. The Police Commissioners speak of him in the highest terms, as an honest and efficient officer.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of DANIEL MCAULIFFE, a native of Ireland, aged 55 years, who was drowned at the foot of Houston-street, East River, at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased was a night watchman, employed in the ship-yard at the place above named. He was in the act of rescuing a person belonging to a vessel in the vicinity, who had accidentally fallen into the water, when by some means he missed his hold, and was drowned before assistance could be procured. The other person was saved.

A MAN DROWNED WHILE ESCAPING FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—WILLIAM FULLERT was drowned in the East River, while trying to make his escape by swimming from Blackwell's Island to the Long Island shore. He had got about two-thirds of the distance across the channel, when his strength failed, and he was compelled to cease his efforts of swimming. A boat was immediately sent to his relief, but when taken in he was found to be dead. He was about 32 years of age, and a native of Germany.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week; *Appointments*: JOHN DE CORDY, to the First Precinct LEAVITT L. BICKNELL, PATRICK COSTELLO and JOSEPH W. WESTERVELT, to the Third; and SAMUEL W. BLOOMER to the Twenty-fourth. *Resignations*:—WILLIAM AUSPAKE to the Fifth; DANIEL LYSAGHT, to the Thirteenth; HOMER PHELPS to the Twenty-ninth and THOMAS DORNETT, to the Forty-ninth.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL WEEKLY REPORT to Jan. 30, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 23	177	122	299
Admitted to Jan. 30	28	18	46
Discharged, cured or relieved	44	17	61
Died	4	5	9
Remaining at date	157	118	275

Males, 261; females, 14.

THE SHOE-DEALERS' EARLY-CLOSING AGREEMENT.—The shoe-dealers of the City have finally agreed to the request of their employees, and on and after Monday next their places of business will be closed at 8 P. M.

THUMB—NUTT—WARREN.—Gen. Thumb will certainly wed Miss WARREN on the 10th of February, in one of our most fashionable churches. Till that day, he, she, and Commodore Nutt can be seen at the Museum.

LAW REPORTS.

The Political Arrests—An Action Against Col. Olcott and Marshal Murray—They are Held to Bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Charles Fluegal vs. *H. S. Olcott and Robert Murray.*—This was an order of arrest issued in an action against the defendants for an alleged illegal arrest of the plaintiff, who is a book-keeper by profession.

The defendants are the Government agents in this City, Col. Olcott and U. S. Marshal Murray; and it is charged that they caused the plaintiff to be arrested in November last without warrant or charge against him, and that after detaining him several days they caused him to be taken to Fort Lafayette, where he was confined until the 17th December, and then released without explanation or reason whatever.

The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $4,000 each.

Liability of the Sheriff—The Result of an Alleged Trespass.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

A. D. Laughlin vs. *H. P. Claflin, Kelly, Sheriff, and others.*—This was an action in trespass, to recover damages for an alleged entry into the plaintiff's store, No. 439 Canal-street, and a levy upon his goods, on the 5th of April, 1860.

The attachment under which the levy was made was in favor of Claflin, Mellen & Co, against Henry Edgerton, a cloak and mantilla manufacturer, and from whom the plaintiff claimed to have purchased on the 25th of March, 1860. The plaintiff having proved himself in possession at the time of loss,—the defendant showed that for about a year and a half prior to the alleged purchase the plaintiff had been head clerk for Edgerton, and for several months had had the principal charge of the store. That he had the opportunity of becoming familiar with Edgerton's business, and that he kept the books from October, 1859. That Edgerton's inventory of stock on the 12th of October, 1859, exceeded $20,000, and that his debts, fixtures, &c., amounted to about $14,000 more—that purchases of new goods were made to an amount exceeding $4,000, subsequent to the 1st of January, 1860. That on the 26th of March, 1860, Edgerton sold his entire stock, fixtures and good will to the plaintiff, for $4,000, on account of which $500 was paid in cash, and for the balance plaintiff gave his own notes, running from four months to twenty months, without security or indorser—and that on the 27th day of March, 1860, Edgerton executed to the plaintiff a general assignment of all debts due him, including the notes the plaintiff had given him on the preceding day, for the benefit of creditors, and that plaintiff had only realized about $1,000 under such assignment.

The defendants claimed that the price agreed to be paid by the plaintiff was less than the fair value of the property—that the sale was only a scheme to place the property beyond the reach of the creditors, and to make them take instead the long notes which the plaintiff had given.

Considerable testimony was given on both sides as to the value and condition of the stock of goods, the amount of new goods recently purchased, and the relations between Edgerton and the plaintiff.

The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

Wm. A. Converse for plaintiff; R. J. Vanderpool and G. A. Seixas for defendants.

The Law of Neighborhood—Damages Recovered for the Erection of a Nuisance Adjoining a Private House.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

Abraham D. Cooper vs. *James Anderson and John McLaven.*—This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been suffered by reason of the erection of a steam-boiler shop near the plaintiff's house at No. 93 Jane-street.

Evidence was adduced by the plaintiff to show that while he and his family were occupying that house, the defendants erected their steam-boiler factory on the lot adjoining and near the rear windows of his dwelling-house, and manufactured and riveted steam boilers there, and that the noise created by the work was such that it greatly disturbed and annoyed the plaintiff and his family, and, at times, such as to render a portion of his house uninhabitable.

The defendant set up as their defence, that their steam boiler shop was in a manufacturing neighborhood, and that the noise produced by the work, of which the plaintiff complained, could not be such as to occasion serious inconvenience to the inmates of the plaintiff's house.

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $100 and costs.

Moses Ely, for plaintiff; C. G. Fenner and George Peckham, for defendants.

What is a "Trial" Under Sections 3 and 9 of the Code—A Judgment of "Further Allowance" not Reviewable.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour.

Antonio M. Mara, et al., agt. *The Great Western Insurance Co.*—This was an action against the defendants, involving issues of fact only. The cause was regularly noticed for trial and placed on the Calendar, and, when reached in its order, the complaint was dismissed, upon the failure of the plaintiff to appear. An allowance was also made to the defendants.

The plaintiffs appealed, contending that the dismissal of the complaint below was not a trial of the issue joined, and that the allowance was error.

The Court now affirmed the judgment, holding that where a cause at issue on issues of fact has been thus regularly noticed for trial, and upon being reached in its order upon the calendar the complaint is dismissed the plaintiff not appearing, there has been a trial of the action within the meaning of the word trial as used in section 309 of the Code. In respect to the allowance, the Court says: The order of a Judge making "a further allowance" under that section, in a case where it is authorized, and not exceeding the limits authorized by that section, is not reviewable in respect of the sum allowed. Opinions by Justices BOSWORTH and ROBERTSON.

United States Circuit Court. JAN. 30.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with the following indictments:

The United States vs. *Oscar Morton alias Seraphine Peterson.*—An indictment for making and passing counterfeit coin.

The United States vs. *Michael Moore.*—An indictment for murder on the high seas.

The Walton-Matthews Case—Argument on the Widow's Election to take Dower Concluded.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Will of John Walton, deceased.—The argument in this case was now concluded, and the case submitted.

Under the statute, the widow will be deemed to have elected to take the provisions of the will in lieu of dower unless she shall take measures within a year in respect to dower. In this case it appears that the widow elected to take dower, and took measures for its admeasurement. She now, however, desires to accept the provisions of the will in lieu of dower, and her counsel contended that, not having received her dower, she was at liberty to abandon her proceedings in regard to it, and accept the provisions of the will.

The executors rely mainly on the statute.

Decision reserved.

James & Dunphy, for widow; D. D. Field, for executors.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Dr. Jacob Harsen, now admitted to Probate, makes the following charitable bequests: New-York Eye Infirmary, $10,000; Trustees Northern Dispensary, $10,000; New-York Universalist Relief Fund, $10,000; New-York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, $10,000; Society for Relief of Poor Widows, with Small Children, $5,000.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Elizabeth Green, Rachel B. Moetz, Francis Del Hogo, Rev. Thomas McCauley and B. R. V. Corwin were now admitted to probate.

Notice to the Bar.

Notes of Issue in Admiralty and argument causes must be filed on or before Thursday, the 5th February next, in order to take their proper places on the Calendar, which will be taken up by Hon. Judge BETTS on Monday the 9th February, 1863.

U. S. DIST. CLERK'S OFFICE, Jan. 30, 1863.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Hurd vs. *De Forest*; *Rich* vs. *Loutrel.*—Referred.

Kernochan vs. *Laurence et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure.

Mills vs. *Potter, Impleaded.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Phœnix et al. vs. *Varnum.*—Judgment for plaintiffs in conformity with the prayer of the complainant.

Salisbury vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale—proceedings under decree stayed for 90 days.

Kerfoot vs. *Hornblower &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff in conformity with the prayer of the complainant.

Buell vs. *Platt.*—The same.

Watson et al. vs. *Gordon et al.*; *Woodhull, Receiver,* vs. *Tuttle, &c.*—Complaints dismissed with costs.

Beattie vs. *Bartholf et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Rogers vs. *Mather, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

French vs. *Debsal et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Morse vs. *Welsh et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs, as to defendant, M. A. Glasson.

Sheldon vs. *Ferris et al.*—Referred back for reference to take further testimony, and report thereon. (See opinion.)

Benedict vs. *Benedict.*—Judgment in conformity with the prayer of the complainant.

Stowenburgh vs. *Frost*; *Passenger et al.* vs. *Stilwell et al.*; *Van Wyck et al* vs. *Pinckney et al.*; *Mock* vs. *Watkins*; *Stevenson* vs. *Buxton*; *Scheitlin* vs. *Stone et als.*—Complaints dismissed, with costs.

Ward vs. *Seroos*; *Fransivle* vs. *Granville.*—Demurrers overruled, with costs, with liberty to answer in ten days, on payment of costs of demurrer. (See opinion.)

Buck vs. *Briggs et als.*—The complaint dismissed, with costs. (See opinion.)

Goodwin vs. *Chatterton.*—Judgment for defendant on the first ground of demurrer, unless plaintiff amend his complaint within ten days; second cause of demurrer overruled, no costs to either party.

Bruce vs. *Platt.*—Settled. (See opinions.)

Before Justice White.

Carlow vs. *Lynch, &c.*—Ordered that this action be dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of this motion, to be paid to the attorney of the defendants.

Vienante vs. *Vienante.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Newton vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion granted to set aside inquest on payment to plaintiff's attorney the costs of the present January Term, with witnesses' fees and disbursements, the trial fee and $10 of opposing the motion, within five days from this day; and if these conditions are not complied with, the motion is denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Morrison, &c. vs. *Berry, &c.*—Decision reserved.

Goodrie vs. *Bowman.*—Order to examine judgment debtor.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gray, Administratrix, vs. *Cook, Administrator.*—See opinion in Clerk's Office.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief and Monell.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *Erben and The New-York Life and Trust Company*; *Marsh* vs. *Wyckoff.*—Judgments affirmed. Opinion by Moncrief.

Winfield vs. *Potter*; *Moss* vs. *Jerome, Impleaded, &c.*—Judgments affirmed. Opinions by Monell.

Waxeman et als. vs. *Goudy.*—Judgment and order reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Monell.

Lewis vs. *Blake & Landon.*—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Monell.

Delafield et als. vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.*—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Moncrief.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Du Bois vs. *Du Bois.*—Reference ordered to ascertain and report, &c., with opinion.

Hull vs. *Vreeland.*—Motion granted on payment of $20 cost within five days after service of order; cause to be placed on February calendar for argument. If costs are not paid in five days motion denied with $10 costs.

Fanny Baker vs. *Alfred E. Baker.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Aurora Stiles vs. *John L. Stiles.*—Reference confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Bragg vs. *Andrews & Peckham*; *The Same* vs. *Gildersleeve & Peckham.*—Complaints dismissed, with costs. (See opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Berry vs. *Berry.*—Divorce granted.

Towne vs. *Mesigh et al.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Niles vs. *Butler.*—Motion denied.

Piercy vs. *Palmer.*—Application to set aside supplementary proceedings denied.

Before Judge Hilton.

Smith et al vs. *The Board of Education, &c.*—Case settled.

Officers Not in Service.

The following is a list of "Major and Brigadier-Generals who are not assigned to any actual command, and the length of time since engaged in actual service:"

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan. Relieved by General Order, No. 182, Nov. 5, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont. Not since Aug. 12 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell. Not since Sept. 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell. Not since Oct. 30, 1862. Before military commission.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter. Not since Nov. 10, 1862. Undergoing trial. Since cashiered.

Maj.-Gen. C. M. Clay. Not since June 17, 1862, when appointed. Assigned to Gen. Butler, but did not report.

Brig.-Gen. Andrew Porter. Not since May —, 1862. Now on duty, commanding camp at Harrisburgh.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. S. Harney. Not since May 16, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson. Not since Oct. 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone. Not since Feb. 8, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. A. McCall. Not since July —, 1862. Now on court-martial.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Blenker. Not since July 21, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. Shields. Not since June 24, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy. Has been Chief of Staff with Gen. McClellan since appointment, Sept. 13, 1862. Now with Gen. McClellan.

Brig.-Gen. T. T. Crittenden. Not since July 13, 1862. Exchanged.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. Turchin. Not since appointed as Brigadier-General, July 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. S. W. Crawford. Wounded at Antietam, and in New-York since Sept. 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. L. P. Graham. Relieved as Instructor Cavalry Camp Institute, Annapolis, Aug. 18, 1862. Sick.

Brig.-Gen. Z. B. Tower. Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Sick in Washington.

Brig.-Gen. R. J. Oglesby. Wounded at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. W. B. Campbell. Not since appointed, June 30, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. F. C. Barlow. Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Not since on duty.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. H. Ward. Relieved Nov. 1, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. H. S. Briggs. Not since Sept. 22, 1862. Sick.

The Department of Kansas.

INTERESTING TO MEN OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—Information having been received at these headquarters that men of African descent enlisting in the colored regiment have been deserting, and that they have not only been encouraged, but harbored, the General Commanding, therefore, directs all deserters as above to immediately return to their respective companies and regiments, or they will be dealt with according to law and regulations. Lieut.-Col. WILLIAMS, commanding First Colored Regiment, is hereby authorized to collect together such as report themselves, or as he can find, and return them as above.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BLUNT.
JAMES M. GRAHAM, Captain and A. A. A. G.

MARTIAL LAW ABOLISHED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—1. Gen. Order No. 17, of Feb. 1, issued by Gen. HUNTER, establishing Martial law over the State of Kansas, is hereby revoked.

2. The office of Provost-Marshal is hereby abolished within this District, and all detectives and other employes connected with said office, will be discontinued from this date.

3. Commanding officers of posts or detachments of troops within this District are hereby directed to respond promptly to all requisitions made by the Governor or other State officers of the State, for military force to aid in enforcing the civil law.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JAS. G. BLUNT.
T. MOONLIGHT, Lieut.-Col. and Chief of Staff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 31, 1863.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg	95⅛	250	Pac. Mail Stm. Co	172
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92¾	50	do b30	172
40,000	do	92½	250	do	171
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅛	100	do s60	170
500	do	95	250	do	170
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	250	Q'cksilver Min. Co.	20
2,000	do	86	100	N. Y. Cen. R. s60	124
1,300	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes small.	102	900	do	124
			450	do	124½
2,600	do	101⅞	200	do	124⅞
1,000	do large.	101⅞	200	do	124⅛
18,000	do	102	1,000	Erie Railway	78
4,000	do Feb. & Aug.	102⅛	100	do s30	77⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95	100	do	77½
13,000	do	94⅞	200	do b30	78
70,000	U. S. D. N's. s7	154⅛	500	do s30	77⅞
75,000	do	155	1,200	do	77½
40,000	do	154⅞	350	Erie Railway Pref.	107
10,000	Ill. War Loan	104	350	do	107⅛
1,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	100	Hudson Riv. R.	91⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	63⅛	50	do	91⅞
5,000	do	63⅜	50	do	91⅞
2,500	Va. St. 6s	71	50	do	91⅞
19,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	50	do	91⅞
34,000	Mo. St. 6s	66⅛	350	Harlem R. Pref	69
3,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	88	100	do s60	68
			100	do b30	68⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s.	116½	250	do	68¾
10,000	Erie 4th M. B.	112½	200	Reading R. R. s30	92
1,000	Erie 5th M. B.	107	100	do	92½
5,000	Hud. R. 3d mtg.	114	250	Mich. C. R.	97
1,000	Har. R. 1st mtg.	118	100	M. S. & N. Ind. R	61
25,000	Mich. So. S. F.	113½	300	do	60
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	103	100	do b30	60
6,000	A. & T. H. 2d m pr.	94	200	do s30	60
10,000	A. & T. H. Inc. Bs	82	100	do s30	60
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72½	100	do s30	60½
15,000	do	72⅛	100	do	60½
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	45	100	Harlem R.	35
1,000	Han. & St. J. 1st m.	67	200	do	35
6,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113	200	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	90
7,000	do	113	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	95
5,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st	105	200	do	95
63,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	90	100	do	95
500	do	91	300	do	94½
500	do	92	900	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71
5,000	do	91¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R. b10	93
500	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	85	300	do	92½
5,000	do	86	100	do	93
3,000	do	87	100	do s10	93
5,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	111	25	Clev., C. & Cin. R.	103½
2,000	Clev & P. 4th m.	83	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	91¼
54	Merchants' Bank.	100	50	do	91⅞
100	Mechanics' Bank	105	200	do s60	90½
50	National Bank	94	200	do	91⅛
10	Bank of Commerce.	92¼	200	do s60	91⅛
50	Amer. Ex. Bank	95	300	Chi. & R. I. R	92
30	Peoples' Bank	93	200	do s60	91⅛
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	95	250	Chic., B. & Qu'y. R.	110
10,000	Amer. Gold. b30	160⅜	50	do	110⅛
10,000	do b30	160¾	25	Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	40
10,000	do s10	159⅛	10	Tol., W. & W'n R.	50
10,000	do s30	159¼	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	67
10,000	do b20	160⅜	150	do	68
5,000	do s10	160	200	do s30	68
40,000	do	159⅞	100	do b30	69
20,000	do	159⅝	100	do s60	68
50,000	do	159¾	13	do	70
125,000	do	159½	150	Alton T. Haute R.	39
50	Canton Co.	28½	107	Alton & T. Haute pref.	70
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131	100	do	69½
10	do	131½	100	do	69⅝
97	Penn. Coal Co.	132	200	do b30	70
350	Bruns. City Ld. Co.	6½	100	do	69⅞
500	Frank'ite Steel Co.	5½	200	do b30	71
150	Cumb. Coal Pref	21⅛	200	Chicago & N W R.	22
200	do b30	21⅛	250	do	22½
100	do	21⅛	10	do	21⅞
550	do	21			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	168
5,000	do	93⅛	150	do s60	167
5,000	do	92¾	100	do b20	168⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	94⅛	50	do	169⅛
10,000	do	94⅛	100	N. Y. C. R. s10 ex d	120
5,000	U. S. 6s '67. Reg.	95¼	100	do	119½
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	102	100	do p & c	119⅛
			100	do p & c	119
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅞	100	do s60	118⅛
10,000	U. S. D. Nts.	155	1500	Erie Railway	75⅛
75,000	do	154¾	100	do s10	75⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90	63	10	do	76⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	66	100	do b30	76
10,000	do	65¾	200	do b30	75⅞
10,000	do b15	66	100	do s30	75⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	250	Erie R. Pref. b10	107
5,000	Ind. State W. L.	100	100	Hudson R. R. s30	93
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '62	102	150	do	93⅛
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '79	110	250	do	91
3,000	Cal. State 7s	132	650	Harlem R.	35
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bs	108	100	Michigan Cen. R.	97
6,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	103½	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	59
10,000	M. S. S. F'd.	113½	50	do	59⅛
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	44⅛	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
10,000	do	44¾	100	do b30	105⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	125	300	Ill. Cen. Full St'k.	90
20,000	Amer. Gold	159¼	100	Ill. Central R. S	94
18,000	do	159	100	do b30	94
10,000	do b30.	160	100	Clev. & Pitt R.	71
25,000	do b3	160⅛	100	do	70⅛
18	Imp. & Trad. Bank	95	500	do	70¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank	95	150	Gal. & Chic	92
400	Cumb. Coal. pref'd.	21	100	do s10	92
20	do	21¾	100	Cle. & Toledo R.	90⅛
36	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131½	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅛
100	do	132	50	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.	69
100	Penn. Coal Co	132	50	do	68
5	Bruns City L. Co.	6¾	150	Pitts. Ft. W. & C R.	67
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	20	50	do b30	68
5	Canton Comp'y.	27	50	do	67⅛
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R	39	100	do s10	67
150	do	39½	300	Ch. & N. W. R.	23

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	U. S. D. Nts.	155	200	Erie Railway	76
15,000	do	154½	100	do b3	76
20,000	do	154⅛	100	do	76
20,000	do	154⅛	200	do	75⅞
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64	300	do	75⅞
5,000	do	63¾	100	do b3	75⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	100	do b3	75¾
40,000	American Gold	158½	200	Erie R. Pref.	106⅜
110,000	do	158¾	300	do	106⅝
250,000	do	158¼	500	Hud. R. R. opg	93
75,000	do	158⅝	100	do s10	93
26,000	do	158	100	Harlem Railroad	34⅛
800	Cum. Coal Pref	21	500	do	34
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	169¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	67
100	do c	169⅛	100	do	66¾
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	122¾	100	Reading R	91¼
50	do	122¾	50	do	91
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	90¾	600	M. S. & N. I. R	58⅜
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R	67	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	94
150	do	67½	100	Galena & Chi.	92⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	158½	50	Hudson River R.	93⅛
110,000	do	158⅝	100	do b5	93⅛
10,000	U. S. D. N. b10.	154⅞	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	58¾
30,000	do	154⅞	200	do	58⅞
25,000	do	154⅞	650	M. S. & N. I. G.	105¼
100	Canton Co	27	100	do	105
200	do	27⅛	100	Clev. & Pitt R.	70⅛
100	Pacific M. S. Co	169⅝	300	do b3	70⅛
100	do b10	169⅝	50	Gal. & Chic R s10.	91⅞
60	do	169⅝	100	do	92
100	do	169	100	Clev. & Tol. R. b3	90⅛
350	N. Y. Central R.	119½	100	do	90⅛
100	Erie Railway b10	75⅛	200	Ch. & R. I. R.	91
200	do b5	75⅛	100	do	91⅛
350	do	75	100	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R	67
200	Erie R. Pref.	106⅝	100	do b3	67
100	do s3	106⅝	100	do	66⅞
100	Harlem R. Pref. b30	67⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	22

SATURDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The speculation in Gold and the Railway Shares started off this morning at a further advance in prices, but before the first call was through at the early regular Board the demand was less vigorous, and at the 1 o'clock Public Board a general decline ensued of 1½ to 2½ ⅌ cent. from the best sales of the morning. Some time sales of Gold Coin were made at and a fraction above 160 at the early Board, as against 158½ at the 1 o'clock meeting. Custom-house Notes moved in about the same proportion. Taking Erie Common Stock as the index to the fancy dealings, the difference from the first to the very closing sales of the day on the Railway list was about 2 ⅌ cent. And as compared with last night, the quotations at 4 o'clock are 1@1½ ⅌ cent. down, with less excitement among buyers; New-York Central quoted dividend off.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158¾	158⅜	Harlem	37	34½
U.S.C. H. Notes	153⅞	154¾	Harlem Pref.	69	67
Tennessees	63	62¾	Mich. Central	97	96
Missouris	65½	65¾	Mich. Southern	61	58½
N. Y. Central	123⅞	119⅝	Mich Guarant'd	106½	105½
Erie	76⅝	75	Illinois Cen. exd	95½	93⅛
Erie Preferred.	106⅝	106⅜	Pittsburgh	70⅜	70
Hudson	94	93½	Galena	93½	91½
Toledo	90½	90⅛	Rock Island	92⅛	91½
Pacific Mail	171	169	7-30 ⅌ Cents	102	102

The Market was influenced by rumors from Washington of the action of the Finance Committee of the Senate on the Third Section of the House Treasury Bill, to the effect that a further authority to issue United States Notes of legal tender is to be stricken out.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100	Chatham	82
Mechanics'	105	People's	93
National	94	Bank of the Republic	103½
Commerce	92½	Metropolitan	104
American Exchange	95	Importers' and Traders'	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	Chi. & N. W. int. Bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd	72½
Erie firsts, '68	118	Chi. & N. W. seconds	44½
Erie seconds, '79	125	Han. & St. Jo firsts	67
Erie fourths, '80	112	Lack. & W. Bonds	105
Erie fifths, '88	108	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	120
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	119½
Hud. firsts, '69	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	110
Hud. thirds '75	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91⅞
Hud. conv. '67	108	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	110½
Har. 1sts, '61	119	Chi. & R. I. firsts	116
Har. seconds, '64	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113½
Har. thirds, '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	113
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	126½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	113	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	115	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82½
T. H. & Alt. '68, pref	94½		

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 4	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 4	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York office on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans....Steamer [illegible]....Jan. 31.
For Newbern and
Fort Royal....Steamer Augusta [illegible]....Feb. 1.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
South Mails close at....[illegible] A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Western Mails by Erie Railroad....5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1.30 P. M., 4 P. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A REUNION MEETING OF THE FORMER Ministers and members of the Washington-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, 1863. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN CRAWFORD. In the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, a meeting of the former and present Superintendents, Teachers and Scholars of the Sabbath School. At 3½ P. M., the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, a General Lovefeast and experience meeting will be held. Preaching and Prayer Meetings on the other evenings of the week. All are affectionately invited to attend.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE UNIVERSALIST DOCTRINE OF FORGIVENESS—The ninth of the present series, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the Church in 2[illegible]th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The especial attention of inquirers is invited to this exposition of the subject. Rev. H. BLANCHARD preaches at 10½ A. M.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING IN Brooklyn to promote the objects of the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. C. S. ROBINSON'S,) SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Mr. STEPHEN PAXON and Rev. J. H. BURRIS, Associate Secretaries of Missions, will make addresses. All are invited.

"THE UNITY OF THE RACE."—REV. J. R. W. SLOANE, of New-York, will preach a sermon on the above subject in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection for the benefit of the church will be taken at the close of the services. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. L. FINNEY.

LECTURES BY THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension and Rev. FERDINAND EWER, Rector of Christ Church, will be delivered for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next, at 8 o'clock in the Lecture-room of Christ Church, Fifth-av. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. A. STEVENS, D. D., will deliver the fourth of this series in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Reasonableness of Faith.* Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach a discourse in the morning, commemorative of the late Thomas Peacock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—MISSION held in Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st. Rev. S. C. PERRY will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at the above-named place. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Public Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Calvary Baptist Sunday-school will be held in the church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by Mr. ANDREW A. SMITH, President of Brooklyn Sunday-school Teachers' Union, Mr. R. J. THORN and others. Singing by the children.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Enemies' Testimony to the Value of Religion.* And in the EVENING at 7½, on *Mount Moriah*—the first of a course on the Sacred Mountains. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday-school vocalists, assisted by a large chorus choir.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—BEREAN Baptist Church, Bedford-st. *The Soul; its immateriality, indestructibility and priceless value.* The second of this course of sermons to young men on SUNDAY Evening next, by the pastor, Dr. DOWLING. Preaching every evening except Saturday, one more week, by Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. E. WILSON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Services every EVENING next week, at 7½ o'clock, except SATURDAY. Rev. J. M. FULLER, of Buffalo, will preach on TUESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTian Alliance, delivers an expository discourse in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Third discourse to young men on *Christian Heroism*, at 7½ o'clock. Father Reed, musical director. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2. Children's Meeting at 3. Prayer Meeting at 7. Seats free.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted, by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 1[illegible]1 *Times* Office.

RIGHT REV. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY EVENING next, in behalf of Grace Church Brotherhood. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection in behalf of the Charity Fund will be made. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

THE SERMON PREACHED BY REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, on the first Sunday in January, will be repeated by request on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, in the Amity-st. Baptist Church. Subject: *National Renovation—its Source, its Channels and its Results.* Services to commence at 10½ A. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—REV. W. H. SWARTZ, Pastor. Worship EVERY SABBATH in Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and the Lord's Supper after the afternoon service. Members especially invited to be present, and strangers cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Those who desire instruction in the mysteries of the Kingdom of God, and preparation for the coming of Christ, are invited. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. —The Juvenile Missionary Society, connected with this Church, will hold its regular meeting TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, of the Market-st. R. D. Church, H. M. FORRESTER, Esq., and others.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Rev. J. M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, late Colonel of the 105th Regiment N. Y. S. V., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING.—A SHORT LECture, Prayer and Conference meeting of the congregation and commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Spiritual circles at 7½ evening at Hall, No. 327 Bowery. Admittance free. Collection taken to defray expenses.

PROGRESSIVE MEETINGS.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 1. Subject, at 10½ A. M.—*The End of the World.* Admission 5 cts. At 7½ P. M.—*Domestic Scenes in the Summer Land.* Admission 10 cts.

GOD IN PROPHESY—THE APPROACHING CRISIS AND DESTINY OF THE NATIONS.—Preaching on the above subject by Elder S. S. BREWER, at the Botanic Hall, No. 6[illegible] East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., after which, the right hand of fellowship will be given, and at 7½ P. M. a sermon on the *Day of Judgment.* Preaching every evening next week, (2d to 7th,) by Dr. BURCHARD and others.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Union of the Human and Divine in a Divine Revelation.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. JOHN LIGGINS will preach a missionary sermon on Japan, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Free seats.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW AND MR. STEPHEN PAXSON, Missionaries of the American Sunday School, will speak in the South-Third-st Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Rev. ISAAC PRINCE, Missionary from Jamaica, W. I., is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Communion in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. No service in the evening.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. SAM'L R. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 1, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The subject for the EVENING will be on *The Great Calm.* Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st.—late the old 50th-st. Society. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS. Preaching also at 3 P. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON.

REV. CORNELIUS DE WEER, FOR THE past seven years Missionary at Corisca, Western Coast of Africa, will address the congregation of Westminster Church, corner First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts. Rev. EDWIN HAWS, of Waterville, Me., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, in the MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. There will be Divine service in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Second Coming of the Son of Man.*

FOURTH-AV. PRES. CHURCH—CORNER 22d-st., west side. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach both MORNING and EVENING until further notice. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY L. JONES, ASSISTANT MINister at the Church of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

"OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE" WILL BE the subject of a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing-sts. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will repeat (by special request) the sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preach the following Sabbath evening at his own Church.

REV. R. M. HATFIELD WILL PREACH twice on SABBATH next, in the First-place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., South Brooklyn. Services will commence in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Symbolic Meaning of Water.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school concert in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. D. EAGAN will preach in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. WILSON, from Ohio, is expected to preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Sunday) EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 22D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs; preaching in this new French Episcopal Church THIS MORNING, by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Stone Church, 28th st., near Broadway, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, will deliver his seventh lecture to young men.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—STUYVESANT-square—will be open for public worship, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR HAVANA.

In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship PACIFIC, her departure is necessarily postponed till MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863, when she will positively sail. Freight received until SATURDAY EVENING.

Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock.

For freight or passag, apply to

H. E. BROWNE & CO.,
No. 140 Pearl-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Saturday .... Feb. 14
ETNA .... Saturday .... Feb. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $[illegible]0. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 433 Broadway.

CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 72,435

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FAC-simile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the soleagent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,

Interest payable Tuesday, Feb. 3,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.

D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE, } Commissioners.
LEONARD KIRBY,

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $2,5[illegible],000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1863, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 1 2 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Income Bond Coupons of this Company, due Feb 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank. JOHN N. DENNISON, Treasurer.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No 39 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assesments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 88th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERchants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap lots and gores situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 23[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth with or without extracting the roots; full sets on [illegible], $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets [illegible] per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 2[illegible], 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city.

10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day by mutual consent, Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863. W. S. STANLEY, JR.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x107 each, 150 feet south of North 3d-st., three lots on north side of Montrose-av., 25x1[illegible] each, 225 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 7[illegible] feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 1[illegible]2 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND HIGH BASEment brown stone first-class house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a three-story and high basement brown-stone first-class house in 41st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Both have all the modern improvements, and will be sold very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of DANIEL DARROW, No. 3[illegible]3 West-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements. price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 5[illegible]d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 1[illegible]5 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $[illegible].

FOR SALE.—THREE OF THE BEST 20-FEET houses in this City now for sale—Nos. 316, 318 and 322 Lexington-av.; first-class in all respects; size, 20x55 feet, 4-story; lots [illegible] feet deep.

FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 10[illegible]; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $[illegible],500. One in 3[illegible]d-st.; both three stories and basements, good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East [illegible].

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry land, one to twenty acres, on easy terms; village lots for $[illegible]; mechanics wanted; send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar-st.

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LOTS—INcluding a large number on [illegible] 4th and 8th avs., for sale for cash. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M., and from [illegible] to [illegible] P. M.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d av. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, GRADUATES OF a first-class institution, and experienced teachers, desire reengagements either in a school or private family. One is qualified to teach higher English, French, (which she speaks,) oil painting and drawing; the other can instruct in higher English, French, Latin and music. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address, with full particulars, M. J. G., Box No. 115, Newburgh, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching drawing and painting, wax and hair flowers, and common English, desires a position as teacher in a school, or family in exchange for board. Good references given. Address, for three days, E., Poughkeepsie Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, a graduate of a New-England College, and lately returned from a tour in the East Indies, desires a situation as tutor, in a family or school, where he can devote two or three hours during the day. References furnished. Address H. L. C., Box No. 4,697 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADuate of one of the first Seminaries of Europe, desires a situation as governess; her teaching in French, German, music and English, is of the best and most approved method. Address GOVERNESS, at No. 1[illegible] William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A VILLAGE RESIDENCE OR SMALL fruit farm, within 3[illegible] miles of New-York, for good farm lands in Iowa or Minnesota. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A SMALL house, within one hour's ride, by railroad or steamboat, at a rent of not over $[illegible]0. Address, with particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will, and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 1[illegible]th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed, in either New-York or Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood, a small, neat furnished house, by a gentleman, wife and child. Address, stating locality and terms, J. F., Box No. 1,647 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 1[illegible]0 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

N. Y. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

Director .... J. GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS

Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear

THIS MONDAY, Feb. 2,

On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,

MARTHA,

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her admirable role as LADY HENRIETTE.

Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY.

BRIGNOLI, LIONEL, SUSINI, PLUNKETT,
BARILI, TRISTAN.

Conductor and Musical Director .... Signor Muzio

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI—immense cast.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée.

Seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, will be produced
The entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of
ERNANI.

Mad. LORINI .... as .... Elvira

And the first act of LA TRAVIATA,

Mlle. CORDIER .... as .... Violetta

Box-office in New-York at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

BRASS BAND
and
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
Perform at
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 3 and 4.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE LOST ARTS,
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor place; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Crowen's No. 6[illegible] Broadway; Evans, No. 448 Broadway, and Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway.

Reserved Seats, (sold only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.,) 50 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

"OUR FUTURE"
Will be the subject of
A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS
In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st., and Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of black men.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Admission 25c. Platform tickets 50c., to be had of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; [illegible] Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo African, No. 48 Beekman-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 3[illegible]s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 1[illegible] years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, [illegible], by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, [illegible] years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old, winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, [illegible] years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH,

On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of

Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the City. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN (MARRIED) WITH TEN year's experience in traveling and commission business, is desirous of an engagement with some first-class house to travel for them for a small commission on sales and a [illegible] allowance for traveling expenses; is acquainted with most kinds of business, except the dry goods trade. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,757 New-York Post-office.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 1½ Allen-st., near Division.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—LOST, A SMALL POCKET-BOOK, containing one $5 Treasury Note, some small bills and a small quantity of silver. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 25 Union-square.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 30TH inst., a small black and white DOG; answers to the name of "Flora." Any one returning her to No. 7 Clinton-place, will receive the above reward.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PERSONAL.

WILLIS & BALDWIN, LATE DRY Goods House of Pine-st., address a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 914 Post-office. You will hear of something to your advantage.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY,
Of that wonderful and charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Who is to be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB,
TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

After which she will never be exhibited.

THIS WEEK, THEN, IS POSITIVELY HER LAST. The only possible chance of seeing her. During this week she will be seen in company with COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

HER MORNING LEVEES, FROM 10 TILL 12, are much less crowded, and more comfortable for LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, which, as well as HER AFTERNOON AND EVENING LEVEES, are accompanied by SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, taking place respectively At 11 o'clock A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at each of which is produced the favorite piece, the CROSS OF GOLD; OR THERESA'S VOW.

Also, to be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, FEB. 3,
RISETTE LA MILLIONNAIRE,
LE CODE DES FEMMES,
LES FUREURS DE L'AMOUR.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

AFTER THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY

The manufacture of Pianofortes will be continued, as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 421 Broome-st., by F. C. LIGHTE, (senior partner of the firm of Lighte & Bradburys,) and L. ERNST, who will take the place of Messrs. Bradburys, withdrawing. The establishment will be open with a fine assortment of instruments, for sale and to let on the most liberal terms.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
No. 421 Broome-st.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by

G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

F. C. LIGHTE AND CO.

After the 1st of February the manufacture of Pianofortes will be continued, as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 421 Broome-st., by F. C. LIGHTE, (senior partner of the firm of Lighte & Bradburys,) and L. ERNST, who will take the place of Messrs. Bradburys, withdrawing. The establishment will be open with a fine assortment of instruments, for sale and to let on the most liberal terms.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
No. 421 Broome-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

F. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

[illegible] REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND [illegible] UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. [illegible] always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

2[illegible] and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, [illegible] cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at [illegible], Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREWS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPment, of Southern New York, will hold its semiannual session in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 2, at 7½ o'clock.

By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

COTTON SEED.—20,000 POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by SHEPPARD & SEWARD, 214 Pearl-st.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

What is Proposed to be done with Gen. Burnside.

A New Department Arranged for Him, to Embrace North and South Carolina.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY

From Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 30, 1863.

I learn that Gen. Burnside, at the time of his resignation, was offered the command of a new Department, embracing North and South Carolina. Thirty days' time was granted him for deciding whether or not he would accept of the position. It is regarded very favorably by him.

The following are among the latest changes in the army:

Brig.-Gen. Pratt, of the Sixth Corps, promoted to the command of a Division.

Capt. Oliver, Fifth Wisconsin, honorably discharged.

Capt. Potter, Thirty-first New-York, appointed Quartermaster.

Sergt. Frederick Mitchell, McClellan Dragoons, promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

W. H. Gobrecht, M. D., Surgeon First Brigade, Howe's Division, honorably discharged.

W. W. Potter, Assistant Surgeon Forty-ninth New-York, promoted to full Surgeon and detailed to the Fifty-seventh New-York.

The Medical Department loses a most valuable member in the withdrawal of Dr. Gobrecht, who is obliged to resign on account of ill-health. He is the author of the American edition of *Wilson's Anatomy.*

J.

FROM THE GRAND RESERVE DIVISION.

Skirmish with South Carolina Troops—One Union Scout Killed—Two Soldiers Wounded—One Man Missing—The Rebels Attack a Foraging Party.

Allock, or "Spotted Tavern," Va.,
Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The cavalry brigade and artillery, under command of Col. Di Cesnola, has occupied this position since Tuesday last. It is the extreme right of our line and in a position where the utmost vigilance is required to be exercised by the commanding officer to prevent being surprised by a wily enemy, that stands ready to pounce upon us at any moment, when there is an indication of a lack of vigilance. I am happy in being able to say that in Col. Di Cesnola, we have an officer who seems fully to appreciate the responsibility and the importance of the position. A number of small patrolling parties have been captured during the week, and to-day a force of eighteen men accompanied by three scouts had quite a little skirmish five miles from this, on the road to Morrisville, and just beyond Grove Church—resulting in the loss of one man killed, two wounded and one missing on our side. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but several were seen to fall—one was certainly wounded.

The party was ordered out early this morning on special service by Col. Di Cesnola and consisted of six men each from the Ninth and Fourth New-York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The scouts with the party, were Dixson, of the Ninth; Fagan, of the Fourth; and Hogan, of the First Indiana Cavalry. At about 11 o'clock, they were riding down a short declivity in the road—Dixson and Fagan being several rods ahead of the remainder of the party. Suddenly about twenty men on foot, and armed with carbines, rifles and muskets, rose from the bushes, and called out "Halt!" at the same time firing a volley. Fagan was mortally wounded, and died soon after by the roadside. Dixson fell back toward his command, when the rebels fired another volley, one shot striking him on the right side just above the hip, inflicting only a severe flesh wound; another shot took effect in the neck of his horse. The horse fell, and Dixson under him. Several rebs then came up, and they asked if he surrendered—an almost superfluous question, because he was fastened to the ground by the horse. Having surrendered, and they believing that he was seriously injured, Dixson was paroled on the spot. First Sergt. James Hines, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was badly wounded in the right hand, so as to disable him for life. The rebels retiring and scattering in the woods, our men fell back a short distance, and then advanced again—with what result is not known up to this time of writing. Morley, of Company D, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, is missing. A messenger was at once sent to Col. Di Cesnola to inform him of what had occurred. The wounded came in and had their wounds dressed by Dr. Robinson, Brigade Surgeon. Dr. Streeter, of the Ninth New-York, was sent out with ambulances to bring in others, should there be any. He sent in the body of Fagan, and remained near the spot to await the result of the pursuit commenced. Dixson says that the Lieutenant in command of the rebels told him that he belonged to the Second South Carolina Regiment. If this is true, it would seem to indicate that the enemy is really advancing in force upon this position. We are prepared for them if they come. Dixson remarked while a prisoner, that it was the first time he had been so near rebel soldiers, unless when he had taken them prisoners. The Lieutenant replied: "Well, you all go home, and we will let you alone." The Lieutenant asked the number of men with Dixson; Dixson hesitated about telling him, when one of the rebel soldiers exclaimed: "Oh, I know. There were just eighteen." This being the exact number of our force, not including the scouts, shows how correct their information is as to all our movements. Fagan was shot near the pit of the stomach. The ball passed through a pocket in the guernsey frock he had on, perforated a looking-glass and pincushion, and entering the body, did not pass out. His full name is Michael A. Fagan, and he belonged to Co. C, Fourth New-York Cavalry. About an hour after this skirmish, three men were out from one of our pickets on another road foraging, when they were ordered to "halt" by about the same number of rebels as in the other party, and similarly dressed, and to all appearances the same party. The moment the foraging party halted, the rebels fired a volley at the men, without wounding either. Our men then wheeled their horses, dropped the hay they had, and made for the picket station. Two of them came in safe—the third man is still missing. He had a poor horse, but may nevertheless have escaped. As soon as Col. Di Cesnola received information of these skirmishes, he sent out additional patrols, and made other arrangements suitable to the occasion for offensive as well as defensive operations. Fagan, killed, was formerly a resident of New-York City, 21 years old, and a single man.

PAUL.

The Deserters Sent to Headquarters—A Disgusted Secesh—His Experience in the Army and What He Thinks of the Cause—A Secesh Catches a Tartar—Interesting Dialogue—The Serious and Ridiculous Sides of the Rebellion.

Near Richard's Ford, Rappahannock River,
Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

All is again quiet with the Army of the Potomac. The cowards who are afraid to meet the enemy in open conflict have skedaddled, and nearly everywhere the monotony of camp life prevails. Seventeen deserters, captured by Col. Cesnola's command a few days ago, on the extreme right, while on the road to Warrenton, were to-day sent forward to Gen. Burnside's headquarters. They were a sorry-looking set of scamps as ever escaped the gallows, and doubtless by this time bitterly regret the false step taken. If these men are not punished to the fullest extent permitted by the rules of war, the Government might as well disband the whole army, for if so glaring a breach of discipline is overlooked, or only a light punishment administered, at the next convenient opportunity a much larger number will yield to an over-desire to reach home. Lieut. Bly, to-day, went out with a command of fifty men, to patrol on our right flank. He found no more deserters and saw only a few armed rebels.

I had a long conversation, to-day, with a man who has just been discharged from the rebel army, after serving in it for fifteen months. He was drafted. When the war broke out, he was the owner of 300 acres of land, a house, several negroes, some other live stock, and had, also, a small sum of money laid by for a rainy day. During his absence with the army, all that he had was swept away by the armies, or used by his own family to sustain life, and to-day he finds himself broken in health, a wife and five children to support, and not a dollar in the world, or the means of obtaining the wherewith to support his helpless family for a single week. In the early days of the rebellion, he was an active Secessionist, and did much toward exciting the enthusiasm of the young men in this vicinity to espouse that cause. Having finally been compelled to serve in the army himself, he was lead to realize in his own person the full horrors of civil war, and has, very sagely, at the eleventh hour, arrived at the conclusion, that the masses of the people at the South really begin to feel that they do not know what the war is about; that the union of the States was quite as likely to conduce to the happiness of the people of this section as could be possibly realized under a Southern Confederacy;—that, in fact, the leaders of the rebellion have fooled the people, and he for one (and he professes to believe he represents a majority of the privates in the rebel army) is ready to return to his allegiance. The picture he draws of the sufferings of the rebel soldiers are truly heart-rending. Half fed and half clothed, and exposed to all kinds of weather, he thinks at least they might be treated with some consideration by their rulers. But this is not the case. The moment a soldier becomes useless, either from sickness, wounds received in battle, or from any other cause, he is abandoned like a dog, or turned out like an old horse upon the commons to die. The track of the rebel army everywhere is lined with the victims of its leaders. In this vicinity, and along the roads between this point, Falmouth and Stafford Courthouse, near every house, and almost every desirable camping ground, can be seen clusters of graves, containing the remains of men whose souls have taken their departure from this life steeped in treason, and victims of a despotism more cruel in its exactions than any recorded in history.

After all, there is a ridiculous side to the picture. Rabid Secessionists are occasionally met with who are quite indignant at the presence of Union troops in the sunny South. These for the most part are women—sharp, shrewd and not unfrequently good-looking, aye *handsome* sometimes—who pout and flaunt while uttering their treasonable sentiments with a fascinating abandon that is inimitable with the sterner sex. Capt Dickson, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, came across one of these shesesh land mermaids a few days ago, but for once the delectable creature "met her match." He was directed to escort this dangerous damsel, of eighteen or twenty Summers, outside of our lines. Having several miles to ride in company, the conversation naturally was upon matters connected with the war. She was good-looking, young, sarcastic and had a member in her mouth evidently hung in the middle, which enabled her to talk with an astounding volubility. Having got fairly started upon their way:

"Well," she says, "when are you going to Richmond? You did not succeed by the way of Fredericksburgh?"

Captain—"No, that was only a *feint*; we are going to Richmond by the way of Tennessee!"

The smirk that this answer caused the lady to put on cannot be placed on paper.

Lady—"Your Colonel (Cesnola) wanted to take me prisoner; I would not like to be a prisoner, and live on hard tack and pork as your soldiers do."

Captain (complacently)—"Don't know about that; we could feed you well; we are daily supplied with mutton and other delicacies of the season," alluding to the provisions brought in by foraging parties, from whose daily visits the lady herself had suffered as much as any one. Another smirk and toss of the head was the only reply.

Captain—"Under Pope we managed to live well."

Lady—"Yes! (Dry emphatic) that old mean Pope; I only wish he was in command *now*, how we would run you back to Washington again."

Captain—"Yes, but it was a great pity that your army had to leave Maryland so abruptly before Little Mac." After a brief pause,

Lady (resuming)—"You didn't make much out of Vicksburgh?"

Captain—"Oh, we only attracted your attention there, while our troops took a little post of 8,000 men in Arkansas!"

Lady, (changing the attack)—"You are going to cross now at Richard's Ferry?"

Captain—"Yes."

Lady—"I heard you were going to cross below Fredericksburgh."

Captain—"Yes, Burnside says it is the most practicable."

The lady at this point provoked and puzzled beyond measure, exclaims in the most sarcastic manner imaginable—"I understand that if it remains *muddy* you are all *going back to Washington!*"

Captain, (with provoking coolness)—"Yes; I believe that is the *latest* order."

The Captain, being something of a wag, was one too much for the Miss Secesh, and before they parted she frankly admitted it.

PAUL.

THE RECAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

Narrative of the Occurrence by an Officer on Board the Gunboat Owasco.

The harbor at Galveston is so shallow that none of our steamers could fill their bunkers, hence frequent recourse to our coal ship for supplies was necessary. The *Westfield*, on attempting to return during the night to the defence of the wharf where the Massachusetts troops had been landed, run aground. This was the prime cause of our misfortune. The *Lane* signaled at 3 o'clock A. M., "the enemy are afloat." The distance from us to her was about three miles. The *Clifton* went immediately to the assistance of the *Westfield*, and tried in vain, and too long, to get her off, while we steamed directly up toward the *Lane*. The rebels, as we afterward learned, had come down in force with about thirty guns from four to nine inches bore, and with 7,000 troops, and occupied the city. We engaged their guns, and soon silenced them. While coming down the Bay we saw three steamers steering for the *Lane*, who was holding our old position while we were gone for coal. One of the steamers endeavored to ram the *Lane*, but she vawed, and the steamer shot past her. Another steamer attempted the same play on the opposite side, and with the same result as before, only this time the *Lane*, on avoiding her enemy, got aground. They immediately closed in upon her, pouring a flood of musketry fire on her decks, and in a moment not a man was left to defend her—all being either killed or badly wounded. While this engagement was going on, we were steaming up the channel with the intention of ramming the steamers; but when within 200 feet, we ran aground, and they, turning their attention to us, swept the men from our guns, and strewed our decks with the dead and dying.

We now endeavored to get afloat by backing the engines furiously. I gave the order and returned to my station near the mainmast. I looked at a dead man, lying at my feet, felt of his heart to see if he was past all aid, and found him shot through the heart.—dead.

I thought that in a very few moments I should lay beside him. A cannon ball came past me then, tearing the left sleeve of my coat and completely paralyzing my arm for a few moments; but examination showed no wound, so thanking God, I again turned my attention to the fight, and found that the Rebels had commenced to fire the *Lane's* guns on us. We were once again afloat, and as we could not save the *Lane*, or, as we then thought, ourselves, we endeavored to sink the *Lane*, which we did not succeed in doing, although we put a ball right through her hull.

We were now boarded by three rebels with a white flag, who seemed to take it for granted that we were theirs, for one, an Ex-Governor, asked me all about the engines, &c. We were slowly backing down out of the harbor, which fact our visitors did not at first notice, but when we had put a good mile between their boats and ourselves, we announced to them our determination to escape, which filled them with dismay, for they considered us their prize. At this moment the *Clifton*, having rescued the crew of the *Westfield*, finding it impossible to save the ship, came alongside. Smoke was already issuing from the *Westfield*, and by a premature explosion, her commander and several others were lost. The *Clifton* signalled "retreat," and all our small craft, such as tenders, dispatch schooners, &c., put out of the harbor, and we put the rebels aboard the *Clifton*, and both passing out to the bar, came to anchor, and there we buried our dead. Poor Jack, sowed up in his hammock, with a round shot at his feet, sleeps as soundly in his watery bed, as if a Prince's Mausoleum marked his resting place.

After consultation with the *Clifton*, it was determined to go to New-Orleans. With rigging shot away, sails torn in shreds, and smoke-pipes lying on the deck, we started on our voyage with scarcely men enough to man the ship. In previous letters I told you of our fears of an attack, and of our expected easy victory, which was turned to defeat by the grounding of the *Westfield*.

Early in the action one of our guns became disabled, and while we were aground the ammunition for one gun, and the primers for another, had given out, leaving us but one gun to defend ourselves against five steamers. These steamers were built up from the guards with cotton bales, behind which, in two tiers, lay riflemen, who poured a ceaseless, irresistable fire upon the ships' unprotected decks, while they were comparatively safe.

My station was on the quarter-deck, directing the movements of the engines, and consequently I was a mark for them as an officer. I picked up a handful of bullets that fell all around me—in fact the whole ship was riddled from stem to stern. I saw fearful sights, such as I hope never again to witness, and these were rendered doubly painful by contrast, when, a few days after, quite a number of innocent children, whom, with their loyal parents, we had taken on board at Pass Sabine, were playing merrily over our blood-stained decks.

We are glad to find that orders have been issued to several gunboats and the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, to proceed to Galveston, and recapture or sink the *Harriet Lane*, and themselves, too, if necessary. We greatly fear that the repairs to be made are too great to permit us to be of their number.

How I long to have another chance at the rebels. When we return again, it will be with an abler crew, and we shall hope to give as good an account of ourselves as in our previous engagements—all five of which were successful.

But this bitter, bitter defeat—may God give us the opportunity to wipe it out.

With alluding to a few acts of individual heroism, I must close. One man received a ball on the right side of his nose, which passed in and lodged directly over the roof of his mouth. He ran to the Doctor, had it extracted, and the man returned to his gun, with a hole in his face as large as a cent.

Many who were wounded, but not disabled, stood at their guns till they dropped. Hoping in my next to give you a glorious account of the capture and entire, complete destruction of Galveston, I remain your affectionate,

CHARLEY.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Contest for the United States Senatorship.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The city is rapidly filling up with politicians of all shades and classes, and the excitement in regard to who shall be nominated United States Senator runs high.

Mayor Opdyke, David Dudley Field, Waldo Hutchins, Surveyor Andrews, M. P. Bemis, H. B. Stanton, and a number of others on the same side, hold a conference to-night at the Delavan House, to decide upon a course of action.

Gov. Morgan's friends rally in force, and have made considerable progress during the past forty-eight hours, but there appears to be only a slight prospect of his nomination in consequence of the determined bitterness of his opponents.

Henry J. Raymond is here, and is being strongly pressed by the opponents of Morgan. His chances appear to be on the rise.

At present there seems a prospect of the Extreme Radicals, and all the opponents of Morgan falling back on Preston King.

There is a quiet, steady under-current setting in favor of bringing forward the name of Thurlow Weed, if any union of the Democratic and Republican conservative Union men should take place.

Leading Democrats propose making no nomination, but scattering their votes by election districts. This is strongly opposed by many others who think it would bear the appearance of disorganization and want of determination on the part of the Democracy.

Fernando Wood is here. His name will be presented to the Democratic caucus by the united delegation from New-York City, and he will probably have five votes from Kings County.

Both caucuses will be held on Monday evening.

REPORT OF THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR.

The Committee appointed by the Senate with directions to confer with His Excellency, the Governor, and urge upon him the necessity and propriety of prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and of the speedy bringing to condign punishment the authors thereof, submit the following:

That on the 21st day of January your Committee had an interview with the Governor on the subject referred to in the resolutions of the Senate; that at said interview His Excellency stated, in substance, that he had been apprised of the matter referred to in said resolution, and had been appealed to by one or more members of the Assembly for protection; that he had answered all such as applied to him that they should be protected, and further stated that he had made arrangements by which a police force was detailed and in readiness to repel and prevent actual violence; but did not feel at liberty to take any further action in the premises, except upon the invitation of the Assembly, as by so doing he would subject himself to the imputation of unwarrantably interfering with the organization of that body.

Your Committee feeling constrained to differ with His Excellency as to the correctness of his views in the premises, and in view of the grave question involved, cannot permit the transactions referred to in resolutions of the Senate, and the action taken by the Executive there, to pass into a precedent to be hereafter cited as authority, without entering their earnest protest against it.

It will be remembered that the Governor is the chief Executive officer in the State, one of whose special duties it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and the whole power of the State is placed at his disposal to enable him effectually to execute that high trust. The House of Assembly on the other hand, prior to the election of Speaker, has no power whatever, not even of self-protection, except such physical power as may be possessed by each individual member, and is wholly dependent for protection and preservation from outward oppression and violence upon a firm, prompt, and energetic execution of the laws, without which its organization is at the mercy of the mob, whenever political excitement or the will of reckless and unprincipled partisans shall call it into being.

Its only officer is the Clerk of the prior Assembly, whose sole duties and powers consist in calling the House to order, in calling the roll, receiving and recording the votes of its members for Speaker, and announcing the result. Until the election of Speaker it cannot act as an organized body, and cannot make application to the Executive for protection, except in the individual capacity of its members. If the Governor's position be correct, and his action in this case proper, it must be conceded that the organization of that body may be indefinitely postponed and prevented by the lawless action of a mob, and that without remedy. Your Committee do not believe that, under the laws and Constitution of the State, the will of that mob is the only barrier to anarchy and revolution. But we do believe that the Governor is clothed with ample power, and that it is his bounden duty actively to exercise that power upon the first manifestation of action, by word or deed, from any and every source, other than the members themselves, and that he is bound thus to act as soon as the facts come to his knowledge, let that knowledge come from what source it may.

Your Committee cannot consent to the conclusion that the Executive can only act in dispersing such a mob, except upon the invitation of the Assembly itself. As we have already shown, the Assembly is not in a condition to make any communication of an official character, and even if it were, a case might happen where the members might be equally or nearly equally divided in their political views, and the outside mob might be acting in concert with, or for the benefit of one side or the other, in which case it would be impracticable to obtain any expression which would be satisfactory to the Executive, and upon which he would feel authorized to act. Neither can your Committee assent to the proposition, that in using the powers conferred upon him, by dispersing a mob which was by its lawless action preventing and hindering the organization of the Assembly, that the Executive could be justly chargeable with any unwarrantable interference with the affairs of a coördinate branch of the Government. The Senate resolutions do not contemplate or suggest any action on the part of the Executive, as far as the members of the Assembly themselves are concerned, but refer to persons outside of the Assembly exclusively.

The Court of Appeals holds its sessions in the same building and frequently has under consideration for final decision, many cases of great importance and frequently exciting great public interest. If, upon such occasions, evil disposed persons feeling a deep interest in such decision, should congregate in the chamber of that Court, and by clamor and threats seek to influence its decisions, could it be charged upon the Executive for taking prompt means to rid the Court of such persons that he was guilty of any improper interference in the decision of cases pending before that tribunal?

Your Committee do not believe that any such charge could or would be made in either case, and cannot therefore assent to the conclusion of His Excellency in that respect, neither can your Committee conceed the least impropriety on the part of the Senate, in its action in this most unfortunate state of affairs, but on the contrary they submit that such action is pertinent, and under the circumstances peculiarly appropriate as coming from this body. The Senate and Assembly, though acting separately and independently, are in fact one body, and whatever injuriously effects the action of either, is felt by both, and until the organization of the Assembly, no legislative business can be consummated in either House, and while your Committee regard, with profound respect, the views of the Governor in relation to any improper interference by one branch of the Government with the functions of the other, yet they fail to perceive their application in the present case.

Your Committee do not deem it necessary upon this occasion to enter upon any discussion as to the disastrous and demoralizing effects which must inevitably ensue from the triumphant and unopposed inauguration of mob violence in and around the Capitol of the State. It denotes anything but good to the honor of the Commonwealth or to the peace and welfare of its citizens, its advent there should have been met with a rebuke so prompt and severe as to serve as a warning that such acts are attended with extreme hazard and danger to all such as choose to indulge in them.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

WILKES ANGEL,
J. H. RAMSEY.

Sojourners in Albany.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

Senators, Members and others have become pretty generally settled for the session. Among those who have taken rooms at the Delavan House, for the Winter, are:

State Officers.

Hon. Lucius Robinson and family, Comptroller.

Hon. Danl. S. Dickinson and family, Attorney-General.

Hon. Wm. B. Lewis and family, State Treasurer.

Hon. Wm. B. Taylor, State Engineer.

Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury, Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. J. T. Miller, Inspector-General.

Major Geo. W. Wallace, U. S. A., and family, Superintendent of Mustering and Disbursing, S. N. Y.

Capt. J. H. Hager, U. S. A.

Capt. Edgerton, U. S. A., and family.

Lieut. J. H. Wharton, U. S. A.

Senators.

Hon. Chas. G. Cornell.
Hon. Wm. Clark.
Hon. Jno. J. Bradly.
Hon. Geo. A. Hardin.
Hon. Henry C. Murphy.
Hon. L. Farrar.
Hon. J. H. Ramsey and family.
Hon. R. H. Low.
Hon. Chauncey Abbott.
Hon. C. J. Folger.
Hon. Ralph Richards.
Hon. J. C. Smith.
Hon. Allen Monroe.
Hon. R. K. Sandford.

Jas. Terwilliger, Clerk of Senate.

Members of Legislature.

Hon. C. P. Leslie and family.
Hon. Ezra Cornell and family.
Hon. W. J. Heacock and family.
Hon. Ira Brockett and family.
Hon. Thos. C. Fields and family.
Hon. H. B. Fletcher and family.
Hon. A. C. Mattoon and family.
Hon. E. Trimmer and family.
Hon. F. B. Fisher.
Hon. R.C. Hutchings.
Hon. J. S. Haring.
Hon. J. S. Harens.
Hon. Henry C. Lake.
Hon. Jas. M. Monroe.
Hon. J. E. Marshall.
Hon. Geo. J. Post.
Hon. J. Breed.
Hon. N. H. Davis.
Hon. H. Palmer.
Hon. H. Seymour, Jr.
Hon. F. B. Smith.
Hon. Guy Shaw.
Hon. E. S. Strait.
Hon. A. C. Tefft.
Hon. P. C. Tallman.
Hon. A. B. Weaver.
Hon. B. Healy.
Hon. Chas. Hulett.
Hon. Jno. Stewart.
Hon. H. W. Loomis.
Hon. B. Healy.
Hon. E. Clark.

Canal Appraisers.—Hon. Wm. Wasson. Hon. A. B. Parmalee.

Canal Commissioners.—Hon. W. W. Wright, Hon. F. A. Alberger, Hon. W. J. Skinner.

The following are now at the Delavan House:

Judge N. K. Hall,
Judge Hogeboom,
Judge A. C. Hand,
Hon. D. P. Wood,
Hon. E. McMullen,
Wm. Ward, Esq.,
Dean Richmond, Esq.,
David Banks, Jr., Esq.,
Hon. John A. Dix,
Judge Hale,
Judge Rosecrans,
Hon. Jas. Noxon,
Hon. A. B. Tappan,
Hon. Smith Ely,
N. P. Bemiss, Esq.,
T. N. Parmalee, Esq.,
Hon. A. C. Rice,
H.F.S. Littlejohn, Esq.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Total Loss of the Ship Sparkling Sea—The Horses of the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery Drowned—The Emancipation Proclamation—Prizes in the Harbor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Key West, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

The United States transport ship *Sparkling Sea*, with the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery, for the Banks Expedition, reported ashore on Ajax Reef in my last letter, has since become a complete wreck, and probably all the horses, eighty in number, have been lost. The steamer *Swan*, which was sent out from here for her relief, was unable to reach the wreck, owing to the heavy sea, and for some days was compelled to seek a harbor at Indian Key, and has since returned to this port. The latest information from the wreck is by the wrecking schooner *Coquette*, which left there on Tuesday last, at which time the horses were still alive and the sea making a constant breach over the wreck. The entire crew had abandoned her, and with the ship's boats had gone to Indian Key, leaving the horses to perish, either for want of food or water, or to be ultimately drowned. The Twenty-fifth New-York Battery are now here, having lost all their means of active usefulness. Wreckers will save the materials of the ship, provided the heavy norther, which has now been blowing for the last ten days, has not washed everything away.

There is a constant crowd in our harbor of the returning ships of the Banks Expedition, stopping for coals, which they are all of them receiving in full supply from the Naval Department, whose wise foresight has thus avoided all embarrassment to the War Department in the want of this indispensable material.

On the 17th the transport ship *Wizard King* arrived from New-Orleans, ordered here to load with the surplus stores of the army, and return to that port. It is very unfortunate that such large supplies were sent to this post during the Summer, that great quantities of flour and bread have been ruined by the weevil and by heating, or by both, and will now be condemned and sold for a mere trifle.

The last two weeks has been rife with speculation as to the probable terms of the President's New-Year's Proclamation, and, in the hope and belief that Key West and Tortugas would be excepted from emancipation, the machinery of City Government has been newly burnished up, and its working parts put into first rate order and a complete state of readiness, to let on steam as soon as the Proclamation should arrive, with the charitable design to hunt up or run down every luckless darkey whose head and hands were claimed by some other *individual*.

The Proclamation arrived by the mail of the 18th, and while satisfaction and pleasure are the general rule, there are exceptions plainly betokened by elongated visages and words that are not of loyal import. In the meantime, industry, instead of receiving any check, goes on apparently more briskly than ever, and the colored people of all ages wear cheerful countenances, with a demeanor that plainly indicates both appreciation and gratitude.

There will doubtless be a deal of clamor and remonstrance against the application of the order to Key West, on the ground that it has never been actually in possession of the rebels; but I would have it most distinctly understood that it arose from no lack of design on the part of a very great majority of the people, but simply from their inability to accomplish their object.

On Saturday last a beautiful regimental stand of colors, of silk and gold, was landed from a ship just from New-York, which, upon inquiry, I found was purchased by contribution from some of the colored people here, and by them designed to be presented to Col. Joseph S. Morgan, of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, lately in command here. The Colonel has previously received a national flag from the ladies of this city, and the Chaplain also one for their regimental church.

By the steamer *Northern Light*, just arrived from New-Orleans, we learn that our gunboat *Hatteras* was sunk off Galveston, under very remarkable circumstances. The report is thus: the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, blockading at Galveston, was attracted by a light and other evidence of a vessel, and standing for it, soon picked up one of the boats of the steamer *Hatteras*, with officers and men, who say that after it became dark a vessel was spoken by the *Hatteras* and in reply to her hail of "What ship is that?" said, "her Majesty's ship *Spitfire*." The *Hatteras* announced her intention to send a boat aboard, and lowered one for that purpose, which was at once occupied by officers and crew, when almost on the instant a broadside from the strange ship was discharged at the *Hatteras*, and she sunk immediately in nine fathoms water. The story seems marvelous, and I give it as it has been reported here and generally believed, with the impression that the strange ship was the *Alabama*.

List of War Vessels now in Port.—United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, sloop of-war *Dale*, steamers *San Jacinto*, *Huntsville*, *Magnolia*, *Penguin* and *Circassian*, bark *James L. Davis*, and schooners *Wanderer* and *Eugenia*.

Transports.—Steamers, *Merrimac*, *Northern Light*, *Albany*, ship *Wizard King*.

Merchant Vessels.—Ship *Lydia*, brigs *J. M. Houston*, *Suwannee*, schooners *Trojan*, *Lily*, *Huntress*, *M. B. Borden*, *Eliza & Catharine*, (British,) and about thirty prize vessels whose cases are not yet disposed of.

The gunboat *Tahoma*, Capt. Semmes, arrived a few days since from her station off Tampa, Florida, with the remains of a small vessel, loaded with cotton, which they had taken from the rebels in that harbor, who upon finding that they would lose her, set her on fire. Capt. Semmes extinguished the fire, and brought away the vessel, with her deck burned out and spars and rigging all gone. The *Tahoma* has again returned to her station.

Gen. Hitchcock's Testimony before the McDowell Court-Martial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have carefully read the evidence of Gen. Hitchcock before the McDowell Court of Inquiry, as published in the Times of Tuesday last, and also the abstract of his testimony published in the Washington *Chronicle* by request of Gen. Hitchcock himself. Aside from the substitution of Gen. McClellan's name for that of the President, at the close of the testimony in the Times, (which substitution was undoubtedly a typographical error,) I cannot perceive the justice of Gen. Hitchcock's complaint as to the inaccuracy of your report. It seems to me that your reporter gave a much better account of Gen. Hitchcock's evidence than was given in any other paper, and that—excepting the error of the printer—your report was quite as good as that furnished by Gen. Hitchcock himself.

A REPORTER.

New-York, Jan. 24.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

Providence, R. I., Saturday, Jan. 31.

Gen. Burnside arrived here this morning. He declined a public reception, but thousands thronged the railway station and the square near it to greet him. He made a few brief remarks in response to Mayor Knight's welcome. His many friends will call on him at his residence to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

United States Hospital Weekly Report.—The report of the United States General Hospital, Newark, for the week ending Jan. 31, shows: Admitted, 5; returned to duty, 77; discharged, 2; deserted, 5; died, 1; total remaining, 758. The general condition of the patients is excellent, and deaths are now extremely rare. Recent improvements have added materially to the comfort of the institution, which will compare favorably with any military hospital anywhere.

Sad Accident.—On Friday afternoon, a little child, five years old, was burned to a crisp at Lyons Farms, N. J., by its clothes taking fire, during the temporary absence of its mother. Its father, whose name is David Chandler, is absent in the army. An infant who was with it in the room escaped unharmed.

Essex County Courts.—The prisoners convicted at the present term of the Essex County, N. J., Courts, will be placed at the bar for sentence, on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

Rev. Dr. Joel Parker entered upon the duties of his new pastorate yesterday, at the Park Presbyterian Church, Newark.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 31—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Myron Hutchinson, James Bowers, Edward Davies, A. Solehac, H. V. Angboust, W. Wylie, Lieut. Atkinson, Wm. Filmer, Ed. Gottamer, Fredk. Rodgers, Charles Bruno, H. L. Whitman, Lucien de Laimere and lady, J. R. Stuart, Capt. Corbett, G. J. Mills, E. B. Cobbsfriend, Mr. and Mrs. Chuffant, B. S. Levy, Marks Abraham, with others in the steerage. Specie, $960,000.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tubal Cain, from Havana—Capt. Brown, late of brig Estelle, captured by the privateer Florida, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 5 18 | Moon sets.... 9 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 19 | Hell Gate.... 7 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Ships Yorktown, Meyer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Herzogin van Brabant, Beling, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Schooners Brandt, (Br.,) Lang, Halifax, T. S. Whitman; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Ida Bliss, Bush, Washington; Burdett Hart, Hart, New-Haven, J. A. McSorley; James Logan, Smith, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Catharine Dubois, Weaver, New-Haven; Joseph Marsh, Leeds, Washington; Carlos Alberto, (Portg.,) Santana, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Elizabeth B., Burgess, Providence, T. B. Chase & Co.; A. Dexter, Doane, Salem, T. B. Chase & Co.

Sloop Lady Lake, Lake, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Tubal Cain, (Br.,) Bartlett, Havana Jan. 23, with sugar and cotton to A. Bigland. Jan. 26, off Mattanilla Reef, damaged the screw, and made the remainder of the passage under canvas.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington 19 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to I. Bynner.

Steamer Patroon, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark J. A. Hazard, Lawson, New-Orleans 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Wing & Evans. Jan. 25, south of Hatteras, passed portions of a vessel, (of about 200 tons,) consisting of bulwarks, stanchions, doors, &c.

Bark C. W. Poultney, Johnson, Alexandria 12 ds., and 24 hours from Cape Henry, in ballast to Montgomery Bros. Jan. 31, at 2 P. M., saw a black bark of about 350 tons, ashore near Barnegat. Had all sails furled, but apparently had not been long on.

Bark Fanny Ealer, (of Bridgetown, N. J.,) Lodge, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready. Had heavy weather.

Bark Bradford, (of Rockland,) Cables, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Houston, Share, Port Royal 72 hours, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark West Wind, Bolger, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Dennis & Wycoff.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport,) Zaza Jan. 17, with sugar to B. P. Sherman & Co. Saw brig Iza, hence, going in.

Bark Jane Ross, (Br., of Picton, N. S.,) Kenney, Matanzas Jan. 20, with sugar to master.

Brig Lizzie Barnard, (of Calais,) Barnard, Demerara Jan. 2, and Grand Turk 16th, with salt to Jed Frye & Co. Jan. 20, lat. 30 40, lon. 73 45, in a heavy sea, rolled away head of fore and mainmast.

Brig Abby P. Fenno, (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Mussels, Manzanilla Jan. 17, with cedar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ida M. Comery, (of Thomaston,) McClellan, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Rush, Babbidge, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to P. N. Spofford.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, Wiley, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Martha S. K. Thorne, (Br., of Annapolis,) Boocock, Turks Island Dec. 31, with salt to B. F. Small & Co. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales on the passage; lost some sails; split the mainsail and flying-jib; was towed to the City from off the Highlands by pilot boat James Funch, No. 22.

Schr. Frances Hatch, (of Castine,) Parker, Gonaives Jan. 16, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Left no Am. vessels. Jan. 27, lat. 34 10, lon. 75, passed a number of cabin doors, planks, and other wrecked stuff.

Schr. D. R. De Wolff, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzpatrick, Carthagena Jan. 3, with hides and coffee to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Lovett Peacock, Lingo, Georgetown, D. C., 12 ds., with coal to D. Colden Murray. Has had very heavy gales; split sails, &c.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fernandina, in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Oriente, (Mex.,) Alcala, Campeachy, with salt, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co.

Schr. Ruby, (of Boston,) Tracy, Aquin, St. Domingo Jan. 6, with logwood to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. John M. Taylor, Richardson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Emma V., Pendor, Norfolk 14 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Sarah B. James, Hulse, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Tucker, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Smith, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith.

Schr. John Jones, Corson, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn and flour.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn and flour.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore 6 ds., with corn and flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Henderson, Alexandria 8 ds., in ballast to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Adela, Waycott, (Br.,) St. Andrews 12 ds., with ship timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglum, Baltimore 13 ds., with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Egbert, York River 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Montrose, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Pierson, Alexandria, in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. George Dummer, Jr., Eldridge, Washington, D. C., 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Searsville, Sears, Baltimore 4 ds., with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Richardson, Chincoteague 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Alexandria 2 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships United Kingdom, (Br.;) Kangaroo, (Br.,) Liverpool. U. S. transport Arago.

Ships Mogul, Shooting Star, Rubens, (Norw.,) Samuel Watts, John Bright, Carrier Dove, Cultivator, Free Trade, Endymion, (Br.)

Barks N. H. Gaston, Symetry, (Br.;) Marcy Ellen, Hohenstauffen, (Hol.;) Minna, (Prus.)

Brigs Henrietta, Udola, Arrana, (Hol.;) Union, (Br.;) Brothers, Clio, State of Maine, Tallulah, (Br.;) Gardina (Port.)

Schooners Antelope, Mary E. Banks, Olivia Buckston

Barges Arethusa, Star, Rough and Ready, all in tow of tug Matt White.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. E. A. Anderson, ashore on Ellis Island, has been got off without damage.

Spoken, &c.

Resolute—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, Jan. 28, lat. 35 14, lon. 76.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Jan. 17, ship Charlotte Jane, Haskell, from St. Jago for Europe—put in with captain dead; bark Acacia, for Boston Jan. 20; Br. brig Magna Charta, for New-York next day.

At St. Thomas, Jan. 18, U. S. ship Alabama, just arr. from a cruise; schr. H. Coombs, from the Windward, just arr. The brig Gilmore Meredith and schr. West Wind sld. for Cuba Jan. 16.

At Havana, Jan. 21, steamship Tubal Cain, for New-York, with machinery disabled—would sail 23d.

At Carthagena, Jan. 3, Br. schr. Templeton, hence, just discharged.

At Zaza, Jan. 17, brig Torrent, for New-York in 4 ds.; schr. J. B. Litchfield, hence, dischg.

At Aquin, St. Domingo, Jan. 6, schr. F. C. Simmons, for Boston in 3 ds., the only Am. vessel.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

Rev. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

Rev. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

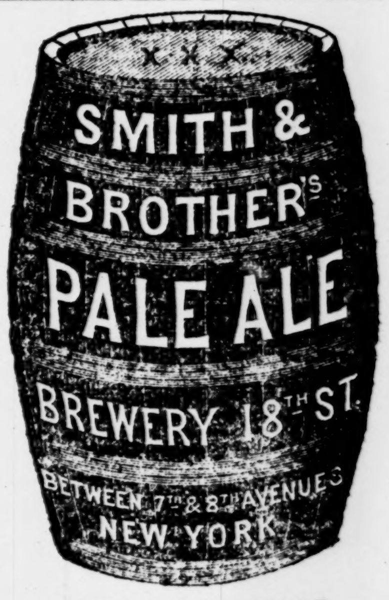
Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.



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TONIC BITTER ALE
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY, MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS.
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
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N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a spurious article is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

FOUND—IN A SIXTH-AV. CAR, A LEATHER VALISE. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 46 West 41st st., near Broadway.